

Norway devalues crown by 12%

OSLO (R) — Norway's three-day-old Labour government announced on Sunday it was devaluing the crown by 12 per cent, effective immediately. Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland announced the decision at a hurriedly-called news conference after the new minority government had spent the day meeting to try to solve Norway's deep economic problems. Ms. Brundtland held the conference with Finance Minister Gunnar Berge and Central Bank Governor Hermod Skanland. Ms. Brundtland said the decision to devalue was taken because Norway's oil-based economy, hard hit by the fall in world oil prices, was out of control. She said foreign exchange reserves had declined by nearly 50 billion crowns (\$7 billion) since November. At that time reserves stood at more than 100 billion crowns (\$14 billion), thanks to a crude oil price of more than \$30 a barrel compared with about \$14 today. Norway produces 900,000 barrels of oil a day.

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Jordanian trade team in Cairo

CAIRO (Petra) — Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Al Saqqaf arrived here Sunday at the head of a trade delegation on a several-day visit to Egypt for talks with Egyptian officials on promoting economic and trade relations between Jordan and Egypt. The two sides will also follow up issues related to the setting up of a joint Jordanian-Egyptian company and will also follow up on subjects agreed upon during last month's meetings of the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee.

Egyptian Upper House calls for abolition of league

CAIRO (R) — The Upper House of the Egyptian Parliament said on Saturday the 21-member Arab League should be abolished and a new organisation created in its place with its own rapid deployment force. It said in a recommendation to the government that the proposed force should be deployed in strategic areas in the Arab World and take its orders from a joint command. Egypt was suspended from the league in 1979. "Arab failure to cope with any given situation stemmed from the inefficiency of the Arab League and its impotent voting system which requires a unanimous vote from all member states. Instead of a majority vote," the recommendation said.

India 'to resume nuclear tests'

LONDON (AP) — India is about to resume development of nuclear bombs, the Observer newspaper reported on Sunday, quoting unidentified Western officials. The weekly said the decision was "in response to a similar project said to be under way in Pakistan."

Hopes raised of freedom for detainees in Qatar

BAHRAIN (AP) — Contacts were underway in Qatar on Sunday to obtain release of the 29 employees of the Dutch firm Balkist Nedam who were detained April 26 by Qatari troops at the reef island of Fasht Al Dibal. Western diplomatic sources reported. The island is part of a disputed water zone between Qatar and Bahrain. The group — two British and one Dutch engineers, along with 26 Thai and Filipino workers — were taken prisoner at gunpoint during an attack on Fasht Al Dibal.

Fire raging in N. Carolina forest

HAMPSTEAD, North Carolina (R) — Fire which has destroyed several thousand hectares of forest land was still burning out of control along the North Carolina coast on Sunday. "The fire is about 17 miles (28 kilometres) long today and it has split into two or three heads," said Andy Jones, a spokesman for the 60 volunteers helping fight the fire near Hampstead. Hampstead, with 700 population about 32 kilometres north-west of coastal Wilmington, is the nearest town to the fire, which has been raging since last Monday.

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Mubarak pays brief visit to Aqaba

AMMAN (J.T.) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt paid a brief visit to Jordan on Sunday for talks with His Majesty King Hussein on Middle East developments and bilateral relations.

The two leaders met in Aqaba, where the King has been since Thursday hosting Their Majesties King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, did not give any details of the King's talks with President Mubarak, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul-Meguid and Information Minister Sawfat Al Sharif.

President Mubarak was the guest of honour at an *ifrar* banquet hosted by the King Sunday evening.

The King received President Mubarak and the delegation accompanying him at Aqaba airport. Also at the airport to receive the Egyptian leader were Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasbi, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri as well as senior officials from the Aqaba region.

Later Sunday Aqaba airport officials said Mr. Mubarak flew home.



His Majesty King Hussein receives President Hosni Mubarak, who paid a brief visit to Aqaba for talks with the King on Sunday (Petra photo)

Syria orders out 3 British diplomats in retaliation for London expulsions

Combined agency despatches

SYRIA ON Sunday ordered three British diplomats to leave the country in retaliation for Britain's expulsion of three Syrian attaches in London.

A Syrian Foreign Ministry statement said British Ambassador William Roger Tomkys was summoned to the ministry on Sunday and told the Britons must leave Syria within seven days.

It said the Syrian move was in response to the British government's decision, announced on Saturday, to withdraw three members of the Syrian embassy in London "without an objective justification."

The British government said it was ordering out the three Syrians because Syria refused to lift diplomatic immunity on them and allow them to be questioned in connection with alleged guerrilla activity in Britain.

Syria has denied any involvement in guerrilla actions and the Syrian press on Sunday blasted Britain for Saturday's move.

Klibi: Tokyo declaration failed to address real causes for 'terrorism'

TUNIS (Agencies) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi said on Sunday the recent Tokyo summit of leading industrialised nations failed to address the real causes of "terrorism" and that the U.N. was the proper forum to discuss the issue.

"We regret to say that the approach of the problem of terrorism as expressed in the Tokyo summit declaration was not convincing as to the seriousness of the summit's pledge to end terrorism," Tunisian's TAP news agency quoted Mr. Klibi as saying in a statement.

"We reaffirm as Arab states our total condemnation of terrorism in all its forms, whether by individuals, or groups and states, and we call on leaders of the Tokyo summit states to deal with this problem with seriousness..." the head of the 21-member Tunis-based league said.

"We reaffirm that the normal forum to debate the issue is the United Nations where the notion of terrorism can be clearly defined and an international cooperation implemented to fight this phenomenon in all its forms," Mr. Klibi said.

Pravda assails U.S.

The Soviet Communist Party daily Pravda said on Sunday the United States forced its allies to issue the Tokyo summit declaration condemning Libya in order to get "an indulgence" for more military action against

The government daily Tishrin said it was part of a U.S.-Israeli campaign against the Arab World "under the pretext of fighting terrorism." (See page 2).

The Foreign Office in London said on Saturday Syria had agreed to allow them to be questioned inside the embassy, but police rejected this since any information under those circumstances could not be used as evidence in court.

The Foreign Office identified the three expelled British diplomats as Defence Attaché Colonel David Maitland-Titterton, First Secretary David Taylor and Vice-Consul Andrew Balfour.

Commenting on the expulsion of the three British diplomats, a Foreign Office spokesman told the AP, "this Syrian action is quite unjustifiable." He declined to be named.

Syrian Ambassador Loutof Allah Haydar, however, likened the British request to interrogate the Syrian envoys without diplomatic immunity to a witness to a crime being asked to waive immunity.

"If a certain diplomat ... happened to be a witness of a certain crime and the authorities of that country wanted him to testify as a witness... then the embassy of that diplomat would not be required to waive his diplomatic immunity," Mr. Haydar said in a British Broadcasting Corporation Radio interview.

The London Broadcasting Corporation Radio said Saturday that Britain suspected Syrian diplomats of supplying bomb components to Nezar Hindawi, an Arab held in connection with a foiled attempt to bomb an Israeli airliner and that Hindawi contacted a Syrian envoy after dropping his girlfriend at the airport with the bomb in her luggage.

"Had any member of the Syrian embassy staff in London been engaged with serious breaches of

his diplomatic immunity ... (of involvement) in any misdoing which gravely affects security ... the English reaction would have been much stronger," Mr. Haydar said Sunday.

He said one of the three Syrians ordered out had left Britain two weeks ago because his daughter was critically injured in Syria in an April 16 bus bombing.

British radio reports said it was unlikely the expelled Syrian envoys, Zaki Oud, Ahmad Abdul Latif and Mounir Mouna, would be allowed to take up assignments in any other West European capitals.

Earlier Sunday, another Syrian diplomat, Georges Shiha left, but the Foreign Office denied speculation his departure was connected with the expulsions.

"His departure has nothing whatsoever to do with the Foreign Office," a spokesman said. He added that he was unaware of the responsibilities of Mr. Shiha.

Mr. Shiha told reporters at Heathrow he was leaving because he had finished his term of duty.

Israel says it will do all it can to avoid war

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel said on Sunday it would do everything in its power to avoid war and had no intention of attacking Syria.

"Israel will do all it can to prevent war with Syria, but it is incumbent on the countries of the world to do everything in their power to stop international terrorism and Syria's involvement in that terrorism," a cabinet communiqué said.

A cabinet source quoted by Reuters said Prime Minister Shimon Peres was "determined to show that Israel has no intentions of going to war, and to prevent a situation of deterioration due to the media."

Western and Arab media have speculated that Israel will attack Syria in "retaliation" for alleged Syrian involvement in a thwarted attempt to bomb an El Al airliner last month in London.

The source told Reuters Israel drew a distinction between a failed attack and one in which people are killed.

"Had the attack succeeded, we could not have left it pass without a reaction. But everywhere in the world there is a distinction between murder and attempted murder," he said.

The cabinet statement said economic and diplomatic measures could be used to fight "terrorism." Peres said on Friday Israel did not intend to attack Syria nor did it appear that Syria had plans to launch a strike against Israel.

A CBS Television report said last week that Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin had told

Spanish king and queen end visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Their Majesties King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain left Aqaba on Sunday at the end of a private visit to Jordan.

Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor were at the airport to bid them farewell. Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and Spain's Ambassador to Jordan Emilio Menendez del Valle as well as local government officials were also at hand to bid farewell to King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia, who began the visit on Thursday.

Earlier on Sunday, King Hussein accompanied King Juan Carlos on a tour of areas where cereals and fodder are grown in Sahl Al Suwvan and Disi regions in southern Jordan.

The two monarchs toured the area and inspected cultivated lands.

King Hussein and King Juan Carlos later watched wheat harvesting in parts of a 9,000-dunum field in the region. Their Majesties were accompanied on the tour by Mr. Rifai and Gen. Sharif Zaid.

Dr. Fayed Tarawneh, economic adviser at the Prime Ministry, outlined the importance of the project which will grow wheat, fodder and raise livestock. It will also produce and process dairy products and plant fruit trees in the leased land, Dr. Tarawneh said.

He said that three other lease contracts were signed later between the government and local companies under which the latter will exploit 75,000 dunums of land for growing wheat and animal feed and set up local dairy industries. The private sector is estimated to invest nearly JD 25 million at Disi and Mudawwarah for producing food crops, Dr. Tarawneh added.

He said that the prime minister has entrusted the Ministry of Agriculture, the Water Authority of Jordan and the Land and Survey Department to look for other suitable land for leasing under similar terms.

Mahdi delays naming government

KHARTOUM (R) — Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi said on Sunday differences among southern Sudanese parties on their nominees for cabinet posts has delayed the announcement of a government until Monday. Mr. Mahdi, speaking to reporters gathered at his office in anticipation of an announcement on the government's 18 portfolios. This, he said, was part of an agreement hammered out Saturday night between his Al Umma Party, the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) and southern politicians. Mr. Mahdi, sworn in as prime minister last Tuesday, gave no details on the nature of differences between the southern politicians. Al Umma Party sources said, however, the major obstacle was which of the six southern parties would be left out of the government. Consultations on forming a government began in mid-April following Sudan's first democratic elections since 1968.



Their Majesties King Hussein and King Juan Carlos of Spain (centre), accompanied by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and senior officials, visit a pilot agriculture project on Sunday before the Spanish monarch's departure from Jordan after a four-day private visit (Petra photo)

ject for the economy in an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

He said that a special committee had been set up in 1984 to organise the process of leasing state-owned land for producing fodder and cereals.

The project is a pilot scheme for growing wheat and animal feed at Sahl Al Suwvan under the supervision of a government committee chaired by the minister of finance, Dr. Tarawneh said.

He said 25,000 dunums of land in the area were included in the project at a later stage.

Early this year, the government announced plans for leasing land to the private sector after the experimental project was successful, and signed contracts in this respect with the Rum agricultural com-

Iraq reports capturing more Iranian land in new attacks

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq on Sunday reported more territory seized from Iran in Gulf war action on the northern front and said latest fighting had left many Iranian dead.

A military spokesman said the Fifth Army Corps had taken two strategic military positions and five peaks overlooking them in fighting that also cost the Iraqis large amounts of arms and equipment.

Quoted by the Iraqi News Agency (INA), he said the action took place overnight and early Sunday. Iraq said on Saturday its troops had captured 100 square kilometres of Iranian territory, added to 270 square kilometres which it said had been seized a week ago in fighting further south.

The spokesman said the area captured on Sunday included Saruka ravine, which he described as vital, and Kuweh Shan ravine in Kurdistan province.

Five mountain peaks, including a 2,527-metre high mountain, were captured, he said without elaborating.

Troops of the Fifth Army Corps deployed in the north, stormed and recaptured 18 Iranian-held

positions and mountain peaks in the northern region of the war front on April 23.

Meanwhile, an Iraqi military commander was quoted on Sunday as saying that Iraq's latest thrust into Iranian territory in the central sector of the war front has thwarted an impending Iranian attack.

Major-General Thabet Sultan told INA that the destruction of tank-supported six Iranian army and Revolutionary Guards brigades in an overnight Iraqi assault Friday proved that the Iraqis were "ready to launch a new attack."

"The evidence is the presence of all these [destroyed] units," Gen. Sultan said.

Gen. Sultan, who commands the Fourth Army Corps deployed in the central sector of the 1,180-kilometre war front, said his units' assault and occupation of Iranian land that has strategic importance thwarted the expected Iranian counter-attack.

Gen. Sultan said Iraq beat back repeated Iranian attempts since Friday to regain the lost territory. The attacking force was completely destroyed, he said.

Pro-Karmal protests reported in Kabul

ISLAMABAD (R) — At least eight protests, most of them student demonstrations broken up by secret police, have been held in Kabul in support of former Afghan Communist Party leader Babrak Karmal, Western diplomats said Sunday.

They quoted eyewitness reports from the Afghan capital as saying the latest was last Tuesday, when secret police beat up and hauled away two busloads of high school girls who chanted: "Death to Najibullah. We want Karmal. Out with the Soviets..."

On the same day, school boys were beaten up when they protested against former secret police chief Najibullah, who replaced Mr. Karmal at a tense three-day central committee plenum last weekend, the diplomats said.

They said the pro-Karmal protests began on April 30 at the university and picked up on May 2 when the party meeting began.

But Afghan troops were still billeted in the exclusive high school which Mr. Karmal attended and the nearby road leading to the central committee building was blocked until at least last Thursday, they said.

Chernobyl danger is over, Soviet scientist reports

MOSCOW (R) — The scientist heading the clean-up of the Chernobyl area said Sunday marked a turning point in the aftermath of the nuclear disaster and all danger from the damaged civilian plant was finally over.

"Theoretically, until today, there existed the possibility of a catastrophe because a large amount of fuel and reactor graphite remained in an overheated condition. Now that possibility is no more," Yevgeny Velikhov, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said in a statement.

The Soviet government on Saturday reported a sharp drop in radiation escaping from the power station's fourth reactor, which has been smothered in sand and other protective materials since the accident on April 26.

Mr. Velikhov, quoted by TASS news agency, said the clean-up operation was now advancing to a new phase.

Experiments and measurements were being carried out to identify the most contaminated places. Radioactive substances were being encapsulated to ensure that radioactivity did not penetrate into ground water, he added.

Meanwhile builders, working in "difficult conditions of high radioactivity," were freezing the soil around the reactor and burying it

in concrete, he said. When the measures were completed, a decision would be taken on the resumption of work at Chernobyl, Mr. Velikhov said.

"At a certain time, dictated by safety considerations, the station will resume work and supply power," he said.

The Soviet Union has also begun to provide data, requested by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), on levels of radioactivity near Chernobyl.

The statement, read on television, said radiation at a monitoring station 60 kilometres away was at a harmless level of 0.33 milli-roentgen per hour.

An IAEA team, the first foreign experts allowed near the plant, said on Friday the reactor fire had been extinguished, though temperatures inside remained high.

Sweden's main radiation monitor closed this weekend for the first time since raising an alert about the Soviet nuclear accident two weeks ago.

A message left on the radiological protection institute's answering machine told Swedes that it was safe to go outdoors, but urged them to go on washing fruit and vegetables carefully.

"There are still very small traces of radiation in drinking water and milk, but you can use water and milk without any worry," it said.

IJLTC contributes JD 50,000 to school construction projects

AMMAN (Petra) — The Iraqi Jordanian Land Transport Company (IJLTC) has donated JD 50,000 to the Ministry of Education to help it finance the construction of two schools in Aqaba. A cheque for the sum was handed to Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali by IJLTC Director General Eid Al Fayez. The handing over of the cheque was attended by officials from the ministry and the company.

At the same time the Ministry of Education announced that it has donated stationery, sports equipment and educational aids to the Eritrea Liberation Movement.

The donation was handed to Mr. Anwar Mohammad Anwar, the movement's representative in Jordan, by the ministry's secretary general Ahmad Al Bashairah, senior ministry officials attended the presentation.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Tafleh hospital receives X-ray machine

TAFILEH (Petra) — The Health Ministry has provided the government hospital in Tafleh with new X-ray equipment as part of the ministry's policy to develop health services in Tafleh Governorate. Director of Tafleh Health Department Abdullah Al Shawarrah said that the ministry has also decided to provide the hospital with anaesthetic equipment.

NRA director meets geologists

AMMAN (Petra) — Natural Resources Authority (NRA) Director General Kamal Jureisat and President of the Jordanian Geologists Association (JGA) Ali Abu Rabeih and members of the association Sunday reviewed issues related to the geology profession in Jordan in general and to the NRA in particular. Mr. Jureisat outlined the important role of Jordanian geologists in supporting the national economy and paid tribute to their role in bringing success to development projects, especially those related to prospecting for oil and mineral resources.

Centre to host family exhibition

AMMAN (J.T.) — Under the patronage of Her Highness Princess Majda, the American Centre will host a mother-daughter painting and silk screen exhibit on Monday, May 12. The mother-daughter artist team are Sue and Sonia Dahdah and the exhibit consists of forty pieces completed while the artists have been living in Jordan, including silk screens, acrylic paintings, lithographs and etchings. Subject matter ranges from still lifes to portraits to landscapes. The exhibit will run daily until May 15.

Ministry draws up lists of approved universities

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Higher Education plans to issue three lists of recognised universities around the world in which Jordanian students can enrol for higher education. Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad announced Sunday.

In a letter to Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper the minister said that following the example of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other countries, the ministry will shortly issue three lists the first of which will contain names and addresses of 1,400 universities and community colleges in different countries and which are all recognised in Jordan and by the Ministry of Higher Education. The second list, the minister said, has 453 names of universities and community colleges to which Jordanian ministries and official organisations can send excellent students.

A third list will contain names and addresses of American universities which the Ministry of Higher Education can recommend for professional studies such as medicine, engineering, pharmacy and law, the minister said in a statement published by the newspaper.

Dr. Assad went on to say that the Ministry of Higher Education had also studied the lists issued by universities in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries as well as those circulated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

He said that the lists will be made available to all members of the public so that students will have ample time to study the lists with their parents before choosing any institutions to continue studies abroad.



Chinese Ambassador to Jordan Chang Jin Sunday attending the opening of an exhibition of photographs featuring ancient Chinese architecture at Yarmouk University in Irbid (Petra photo)

Chinese envoy visits Irbid

IRBID (Petra) — China's Ambassador to Jordan Chang Jin Sunday visited the city of Irbid where he met with officials to discuss Jordanian-Chinese cooperation. Mr. Jin first met with Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin and then held a meeting with Dr. Adnan Badran, the president of Yarmouk University, with whom he reviewed scientific and cultural cooperation between the university and Chinese universities.

Later, the ambassador attended the opening of an exhibition of photographs featuring ancient Chinese architecture. The exhibition has been organised by the Chinese embassy in Amman in cooperation with Yarmouk University.

Amman's streets bustle with activity in the evening hours

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — During the holy month of Ramadan, several areas in Amman become hives of activity during the evening with crowds of people strolling down streets for walks and window shopping after breaking the day's fast with their meal at sunset — *Iftar*.

To make shopping easier, a number of open-air markets have been set up in certain parts of the city and these markets sell a wide variety of local commodities at reasonable prices. Street peddlers and other vendors also compete to sell their goods as the day draws to an end.

The collective market (Ramadan souq), established at Al Istiklal Street, is one of many marketplaces where people can find almost everything to eat for their homes and to wear.

Inside the market there is a host of goods spilling onto the pavement and vendors sell popcorns, nuts and fast food to passers-by.

Walking along the crowded streets, people have the choice of buying paintings, ready-made clothes, children's toys, flowers, kitchen appliances, perfumes, toiletries and an array of other goods.

A market for vegetables and fruits is open on Thursdays until late in the evening and here people can buy produce at wholesale prices. The Thursday market is sponsored by the Amman Municipality.

RSS finds no radiation in imported fresh meat

AMMAN (J.T.) — Tests on imported fresh meat have proved it to be free of any harmful nuclear radiation, according to Ministry of Supply Under Secretary Abdullah Al Hawamdeh.

He said in a statement, carried by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the tests were conducted by laboratories at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the result was negative.

Mr. Hawamdeh said that importers of meat have produced certificates of origin proving that all the new shipments of meat arriving in Jordan are free of any radiation that might be harmful to consumers' health.

The Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Saturday issued a statement announcing that all imported food supplies, including meat, dairy products and fish, are safe and have not been affected by radiation. Precautions have been taken to ensure that imported food supplies are quite safe from radiation and fit for human consumption.

sumption, the statement said.

The statement also made it clear that meat supplies to Jordan will continue and will increase during Ramadan. It said altogether nine plane-loads of fresh mutton arrive in Jordan every week in addition to seven planes carrying beef and veal during the month of Ramadan.

RSS President Fakhreddin Al Daghestani told Petra that a special RSS team visited the Amman slaughterhouse on Sunday morning to conduct tests on fresh meat arriving for distribution. The tests, which were conducted with special equipment, proved that the imported meat is free of any radiation, Dr. Daghestani said.

He went on to say that a RSS team of specialists will continue to pay daily visits to the slaughterhouse and will conduct tests on meat shipments in the presence of Ministry of Supply officials to ensure that the meat is safe for human consumption before it is distributed to butchers.

Jerusalem Open University aims to provide 'accessible' education to Arab students

By Lima Nabli

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Admission to the Jerusalem Open University will start at the end of 1987 and it will first accept Palestinian students and then Jordanian and Arab students. The university aims to provide Arab students, wherever they may be, with the opportunity to continue their studies in academic and technical subjects. Highly qualified Arab academics will draw up a special perception for the university teaching programmes which will be supported by such as videos, televisions and computers.

Speaking about the project, president of the Jerusalem Open University Walid Qamhawi said that it is an advanced open university which aims to provide higher education and technical training to the largest possible number of Palestinian, Jordanian and Arab students. The establishment of the university is also designed to cope with the increasing demand for higher education, taking into consideration the special circumstances of Arab students and benefiting from technological advances, Dr. Qamhawi added.

Speaking about remote learning, the university president said it is the optimal means for educating the largest number of students and he pointed out that open universities are becoming increasingly widespread because of technological progress.

Dr. Qamhawi went on to say there will be no age limit for admission, but added that, at the start, the university will concentrate on a specific age and educational level.

Dr. Qamhawi said the university expects to begin accepting students' applications at the end of 1987. "We aim to first meet the educational needs of four people in the occupied Arab territories and then we will move to the major Palestinian gatherings and then to all Arab citizens as it is our hope that the university will be open to all Arab nationals. Jerusalem university, if given the opportunity to perform its Pan-Arab role, will be an element for achieving a national and cultural unity for the Arabs," Dr. Qamhawi said.

He added that there are approximately 1,500 remote education institutions in the world and

open universities in almost 60 countries. However, he added, there are no such universities in the Arab World. Regarding accreditation of university degrees, Dr. Qamhawi said certificates from the open university in Britain will be treated on an equal footing with certificates awarded by the best British universities.

The open university system, Dr. Qamhawi said, takes education to the students instead of moving students to universities for education. The financial savings are considerable as this system enables a student to study at home or at work instead of obliging him to leave his place of residence for study and examination purposes, he said. Students taking open university courses have the added benefit of being able to select study times which suit them and their lifestyle, he added.

Dr. Qamhawi also said that the establishment of the university will not affect the other universities. "On the contrary, it will integrate other universities in many aspects. The university will not have any special premises for instruction but will rely mainly on the facilities of other universities. Most disciplines will also be prepared in cooperation with professors at established universities and the open university will benefit from the qualifications available in most countries of the world," he continued.

Dr. Qamhawi went on to say that the university is currently defining its priority programmes and that it has initially been agreed that science, technology, home economics, land economics, social sciences and administration will be the first courses to be offered by the university.

Speaking about the university's structure, Dr. Qamhawi said it will comprise a board of directors and regional coordination centres. The board of directors will be in charge of administration, the preparation of disciplines, distributing subjects, holding examinations and awarding certificates, he explained.

There will be no limits on the admission of external students at the university as the more students there are, the less the costs will be, Dr. Qamhawi continued. The university expects to receive some 60,000 students during the second stage, he added.

JEA centre to offer specialised courses for electricity technicians

By P.V. Vivekanand

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) has launched an ambitious project to set up a highly sophisticated training centre for technicians in the field of electricity and the venture will be the first of its kind in the Middle East.

Construction of buildings for the centre has passed the half-way mark and it is expected that the facility, located in Hashmich, near Zarqa, will be operative in the first third of next year.

The Japanese government is contributing the bulk of resources needed for the project through supplying free of cost training equipment worth nearly 500 million yen (approx. \$3 million).

Under a five-year cooperation agreement signed in September 1985 between the JEA and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan will also send technical experts to conduct specialised training courses. In addition, Japan has also undertaken to train Jordanian personnel in Japanese establishments.

Initially, the centre will be able to absorb 200 trainees on two-year courses and the JEA hopes to expand the facility's operations to meet the requirements of almost all Arab countries in the Middle East and Africa.

The JEA contribution to the project is in the form of land, buildings and furnishings at a total cost of JD 480,000. The Japanese-supplied equipment will cover all aspects of power generation, distribution and maintenance. The centre, which will offer training in all theoretical and practical aspects of handling electricity, will include sections for mechanical practice, indoor wiring practice and underground line practice, an outdoor substation, laboratories, mechanical performance testing facilities, draughting rooms and audio-visual equipment.

Computerised simulator

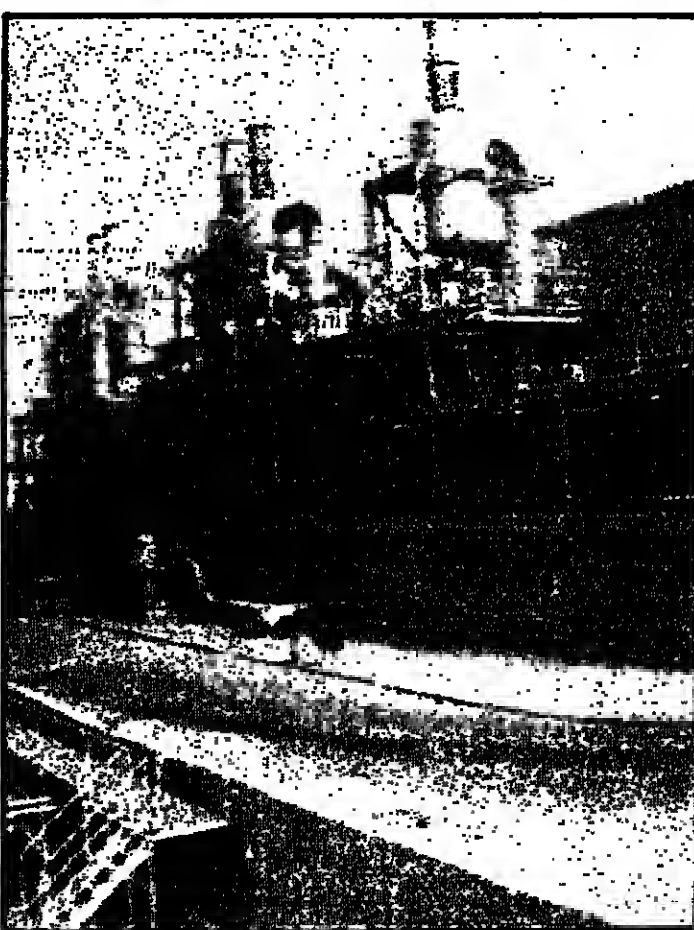
A specially designed computerised "simulator" will be the highlight of the centre. The simulator, which is built along the exact scaled-down specifications of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station stage 1, is expected to be of great help for the JEA to train personnel for the facility on the Red Sea coast.

The Japanese assistance to the centre is classified under "project-type technical cooperation" and comes under a broad protocol signed between Amman and Tokyo, said Mr. Yishi Kitahara, first secretary at the Japanese Embassy in Amman. "In fact, the JEA project is one of the major ventures that our government has undertaken to assist," he said in an interview with the Jordan Times.

According to Mr. Kitahara, the proposed JEA centre is expected to "surpass most other similar institutions in the world since it is wholly devoted to the field of electricity."

The JEA and the Ministry of Higher Education are holding talks on a JEA proposal that the centre be converted into a full-fledged polytechnic type institution which could award recognised diplomas to its trainees who will be from Jordan as well as other Arab countries.

Mr. Gazi Abdul Hadi, head of



Graduates from the new centre will be employed at JEA's Aqaba Thermal Power Station

the JEA training department, expects that the institution would need 30 to 40 full-time training staff in addition to the seven experts Japan will be sending to Jordan every year until 1990.

"Jordan, as well as other Arab states, is in dire need of experts in handling electricity and the centre in Jordan can meet the requirements," Mr. Abdul Hadi told the Jordan Times. "Our present training facilities — one at Mukaleen (Amman south) and the other at the Al Hussein Thermal Power Station in Zarqa — are limited and therefore we could offer training only to a limited number of people from other Arab states," he said. "Once the new centre becomes operative, we could open the door for a larger number of

trainees from other Arab countries," he continued.

Two other centres

The Mukaleen training centre was set up in 1979 and turned out nearly 200 technicians by the end of 1985. Another 65 are currently undergoing training in the centre, which offers practical and theoretical courses for two-year duration in transmission, supply lines and substations. Trainees are sent out for on-site experience and practice in the second year of the course. Two experts from British Electricity International Limited (BEI), assisted by two JEA engineers and two technicians, are in charge of the centre.

The second JEA training centre

is located within the Al Hussein Thermal Power Station in Zarqa — the world's second largest air-cooled electricity generation facility. Here, trainees are given three-year theoretical and practical courses in generating power through steam-turbine and gas-turbine equipment. The Zarqa centre can take 30 trainees on the three-year course and offer an intensive one-year course for young men who have completed national military service and short upgrading courses for technicians to prepare them for higher grades. Five Jordanian instructors under the supervision of the station administration director are running the centre.

The JEA, which maintains an annual training budget of nearly JD 140,000, pays its trainees a monthly stipend of JD 65 each during the training period. The trainees are bound in contract to serve the JEA for a minimum of four years at normal salaries after completing the courses.

Apart from training potential staff, the JEA also provides short-term courses to university and secondary school students during vacations. These trainees, who are paid a nominal sum of JD 1 per day, are given an overall familiarisation course in administration and finance as well as technical aspects of electricity generation and distribution so that they could opt for a career in the sector of electricity after finishing studies.

Upgrading staff

Another important aspect of JEA training programmes is "upgrading" the quality of staff. Deserving personnel are sent abroad for higher education and training and others are assigned to take short-term courses at the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, the Institute of Public Administration and the Jordan Institute of Management.

The cost of training JEA personnel abroad is partly financed by foreign governments and international agencies under existing agreements with the government of Jordan.

The Jordan Electric Power

Company (JEPCO) and the Irbid District Electricity Company (IDECO) — the two main companies in charge of power supplies to consumers in Amman and the north of the Kingdom — also send their personnel to the JEA facilities for training. JEPCO also maintains its own training department for middle management personnel and a small facility for training in cable-jointing run by a British expert.

The Vocational Training Centre (VTC) also assigns its students to the JEA for advanced training through the number of such trainees has gone down over the past two years.

"Our strategy is to make ourselves, and Jordan, self-sufficient in highly qualified manpower in the electricity sector," explained Mr. Abdul Hadi.

Obviously, the JEA wants to do away with its partial dependence on foreign workers to run its various facilities. No precise figures are available on the number of foreigners employed by the JEA which maintains a total staff of about 1,700. Quite a good number of technicians from Asia — mostly Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka — are working at the Al Hussein Thermal Power Station and the JEA requirement of technicians is expected to go up when the Aqaba Thermal Power Station becomes fully operational.

Mr. Abdul Hadi said a special JEA panel which is in charge of planning and preparing for the new centre, is debating whether to discontinue the present two training centres when the new facility is opened. Chances are that the two centres will continue to function and help the new centre through offering practical training in system planning and control.

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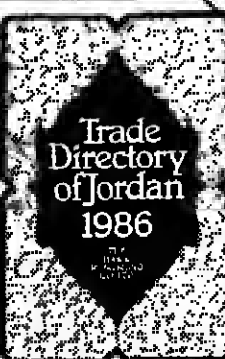
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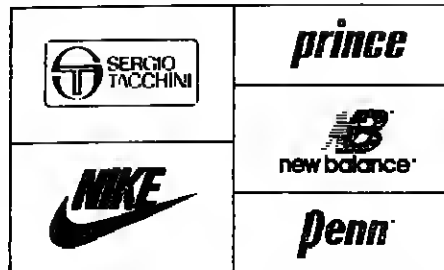
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Arab American political progress in 1986

By Dr. James Zogby

Dr. Zogby is an Arab-American activist who is currently heading the American Arab Institute, a Washington-based organization that aims at involving Americans of Arab origin in American politics. He is co-founder of the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee (AADC), which undertakes to fight negative stereotyping of Arabs in American media.

1986 should be a record year for Arab-American political involvement. This year, in greater numbers than ever before, Arab-Americans will be running for office, organising grass roots political campaigns, and playing a role in both the Republican and Democratic parties and in the new National Rainbow Coalition (NRC) founded by Rev. Jesse Jackson.

Arab-American candidates in 1986

This November, Arab-Americans will be running for major state-wide elective office in six of the fifty United States. In addition, two current Arab-American members of Congress, Mary Rose Oakar (Ohio) and Nick Rahall (West Virginia) will be running for re-election and at least eleven other Arab-Americans will be competing for state senate seats in five other states.

Four of the six state-wide races noted above involve Arab-Americans running for governor (in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Minnesota). One of these is John Sununu, a Palestinian-American, who is the current Governor of New Hampshire. He is running for re-election. Sununu, who has already served two terms, has been

elective office. George Lattimer, an Arab-American of Lebanese descent, is given a good chance of winning in this Democratic state. If Lattimer wins, he will become the third Arab-American governor in the U.S.

In the lone Senate race involving an Arab-American, James Abdnor of South Dakota is facing a serious challenge to his bid to be re-elected to a second term in the Senate.

Abdnor, who in recent years has been very supportive of Arab-American concerns and has even hosted a number of Arab-American Institute functions in Washington, has been targeted by the pro-Israel lobby as being "too pro-Arab." Arab-Americans have supported Abdnor, but many are now realising that more must be done to help him if he is to be re-elected in November. In addition to facing a Republican challenger in this summer's primary, Abdnor is scheduled to face congressman Tom Daschle, a popular Democrat in the November election. Daschle has consistently voted with the pro-Israel lobby during his career in the Congress.

In addition to these six major state-wide races, in five states eleven Arab-Americans are running for State Senate & Assembly posts, many of these are rising

This November, Arab-Americans will be running for major state-wide elective office in six of the fifty United States. In addition, two current Arab-American members of Congress, Mary Rose Oakar (Ohio) and Nick Rahall (West Virginia) will be running for re-election and at least eleven other Arab-Americans will be competing for state senate seats in five other states.

ome an important political leader in the Republican Party. He currently serves as Chairman of the Republican Governor's Conference. He is extremely supportive of Arab-American community activities and concerns and is favoured to win re-election.

Next door in Massachusetts, another Republican, Arab-American Greg Hyatt is challenging the current Democratic governor, Hyatt, who lost in a bid to become a member of Congress in 1984, has the Republican Party endorsement for his race, but is not expected to win in heavily Democratic Massachusetts.

To the South, in Connecticut, former congressman Toby Moffett, a Lebanese American, is running for governor as a Democrat challenging the current Democratic governor in a fall primary election. Moffett, who has not always been supportive of Arab-American concerns and who is not given a good chance of winning this race, has been asking for Arab-American community support for his campaign. Some prominent Arab-American leaders are raising funds for Moffett and are working on his behalf since they feel a commitment to assist any qualified Arab-American seeking elective office.

In neighbouring Rhode Island, the former state treasurer, Anthony Solomon, is running for the post of Secretary of State. Solomon, a popular Rhode Island politician, is a strong supporter of Arab-American community concerns. He is a likely victor in this race and his campaign will be supported by Arab-Americans in Rhode Island and elsewhere.

The fourth Arab-American gubernatorial candidate is in Minnesota where the very popular Mayor of St. Paul (the second, largest city in the state) is running as a Democrat for his State's highest

young Arab-American activists who have built a strong base of support in the Arab-American community and whose political careers are just beginning.

For example, Dan Issa, a city councilman from Rhodes Island and a founder and activist in the new Arab-American Democratic Federation of Rhodes Island, will be running for a seat in his state's Senate in another race. John Zogby, a leading central New York Democratic Party leader, is running for New York State Assembly. Zogby was the former national organising director of the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee. He is a co-founder of Save Lebanon, the Arab American Institute and the Arab American Democratic Federation. Because of his strong background in Arab causes, central New York's Jewish community has threatened to support any challenger to his campaign. Arab-Americans are planning to counter with an effort of their own, in what may become an important test of strength between the two communities. In addition to these races for state posts, a number of Arab-Americans are running for local elective office. Most notable among them is Tom Hazouri who hopes to become the mayor of Jacksonville, Florida, one of the largest cities in the south — and a city with a sizeable Arab-American population.

These campaigns of Arab-Americans for elective office do not exhaust the list of Arab-American political activity in the 1986 elections. At last count, in at least thirteen other congressional elections, Arab-Americans will be playing important roles as campaign staff, advisors or supporters — raising funds, registering voters, and organising campaign support activities.

Arab American political organising at the grass roots

In March of 1985, following the successful performance of Arab-Americans in the 1984 presidential elections, George Salem and I launched the Arab American Institute (AAI). AAI is a bi-partisan political project designed to deepen Arab-American grass roots political involvement in preparation for the 1988 national elections.

In 1984, I had served as Vice-Chairman and deputy-campaign manager of the Jesse Jackson for President Campaign. At the same

Far from being the despised, threatened and defeated minority some have alleged them to be — Arab-Americans are showing they are more respected, more sophisticated and better organised than ever before — and 1986 should prove to be a record year for Arab-American political involvement.

time, George Salem, a Palestinian-American attorney, served as executive director of the Ethnic Voters' Division of the Reagan-Bush Campaign. Salem has recently been appointed by President Reagan as top legal advisor to the Department of Labour.

Realising that an important yardstick our community could use to measure its political progress was in the level of its grass-roots organisation and electoral activity, the AAI set its sites on providing assistance in this basic grass-roots-based work.

To facilitate this effort, we helped to launch two independent federations — the Arab American Democratic Federation (ADF) and the Arab American Republican Federation (ARF). As described by George Salem, the purpose of these federations was to "establish a visible Arab American presence in the major parties and in the political mainstream on the community level."

In the past year, we have witnessed a tremendous growth in Arab American political development at the grass roots level. Today Arab-Americans are in a better position than ever before to win elections and to establish our community's role as a political constituency.

While activity is taking place in many communities across the U.S., we have focused our attention on a select number of states, where the majority of the Arab-Americans live.

In California, where over 300,000 Arab-Americans live, political activity has been quite intense — especially on the Republican side.

Munzer Chaarani, a prominent southern Californian, has helped

Realising that an important yardstick our community could use to measure its political progress was in the level of its grass-roots organisation and electoral activity, the AAI set its sites on providing assistance in this basic grass-roots-based work.

to found a number of Californian-based Arab-American Republican Clubs. In January, Chaarani and a group of Arab-American professionals launched the Orange County Arab American Republican Club. AAI assisted the group's founding dinner which featured the Arab American Governor of Oregon, Victor Atiyeh, the new Arab American Public Liaison officer at the White House, California Republican Party officials, George Salem and myself.

The Arab American Republican Federation in California is growing in seven counties, and playing a prominent role in local and state-wide politics. Evidence of this is the fact that at the Orange County dinner over a dozen candidates for various California elective offices and the mayors of

four large California cities were in attendance, seeking Arab American support. The Southern California Arab American Republicans have undertaken a number of impressive campaign support activities in races involving local, county, state, and national elections in 1986.

Illinois is home to over 180,000 Arab-Americans with about one half of them living in the politically important city of Chicago. In October of 1985, the AAI, together with a group of prominent Chicago-area Arab-Americans convened a "leadership conference" for Illinois Arab-

state. Following up on the conference both the ADF and ARF have been making plans to elect precinct delegates and develop support campaigns for a number of local candidates.

This progress of the Arab-American community in California, Illinois, and Michigan to develop effective grass-roots electoral mechanisms have been matched by similar activities carried out by our community groups in Rhode Island, Yonkers and Brooklyn (in New York) and Birmingham, Alabama.

In these states and communities Arab-Americans are building a political vehicle from the bottom-up. In 1986 we are working in the parties, working at campaigns and establishing the fact that our community can be an asset in winning elections.

Arab-Americans in Jesse Jackson's National Rainbow Coalition

While in the past year, many Arab-Americans have structured their role in the Republican Party and others have been active as Democrats, many Arab-American, Republicans and Democrats, are looking to continue their involvement with Rev. Jesse Jackson. They see this as the best way to build a progressive coalition that can raise issues of concern to the community.

On April 18-19, 1986, 800 delegates from across the United States (representing every state and over 100 national organisations) met in Washington to formally launch the National Rainbow Coalition (NRC). The NRC is the

independent national political organisation founded by Rev. Jackson. The NRC is being established now to continue the movement begun by the 1984 Jesse Jackson presidential campaign, and to prepare for the 1988 national presidential elections.

Arab-Americans will be playing a major role in the NRC because they view it as an important force which will be a powerful asset to our community.

Arab-Americans, of course, played an important part in the 1984 Jesse Jackson presidential campaign. That campaign presented Arab-Americans with an opportunity to organise and, for the first time to play a role in national presidential electoral politics.

The Arab American response to the campaign was significant. In eighteen states Arab-Americans organised either fundraising events, rallies, and/or voter registration efforts. Arab-Americans ran for delegates to the state or National Democratic conventions in eight states — and presented testimony and planks for the state and national party platforms.

The results were impressive: — An Arab-American platform plank opposing negative stereotyping was endorsed by the Democratic National Committee; — In seven states there were debates on Arab-American platform submissions to the state conventions;

— Platform planks on Palestinian statehood and aid to Israel were presented and voted on by the National Party platform committee;

— Eight Arab-Americans were present and active at the Democratic National Convention as delegates or senior campaign staff — an Arab-American delivered a

nominating speech for Jesse Jackson; — On the floor of the National Convention, Arab American efforts transformed a Gary Hart platform plank from an anti-Arab one into a non-intervention proposal — as a result of this compromise, the Jackson forces combined with Hart delegates to endorse this plank and add it to the party platform.

Now as the NRC prepares to meet to continue the work of the 1984 campaign, Arab-Americans will once again be playing a role.

At least thirty Arab-Americans will be involved as delegates at the NRC convention. I have recently been appointed to the National steering committee of the NRC and am also serving on the Planning Committee of the founding convention.

The convention is expected to develop the national and state structures necessary to: establish the NRC as a permanent political organisation; develop the Rainbow electoral strategy for the 1986 elections; and train Rainbow delegates in the issues of the Rainbow and in electoral political tactics.

Already, in the months preceding the convention, Arab-Americans have been involved in the eight NRC regional planning meetings. The number of Arab-American delegates at this year's convention will be about ten times greater than the number of Arab-Americans involved in the first Rainbow Coalition planning conference in September 1984, dramatic testimony to the activism and commitment to electoral politics of the Arab-American com-

munity. It is also an indication of Arab-American support for Rev. Jackson and the NRC. According to polls taken in three major Arab American areas, the community appears to be strongly committed (76 per cent to 80 per cent) to Rev. Jesse Jackson. This is not only due to widespread positive feelings about him, but also due to the fact that NRC involves Arab-Americans and raises issues of concern to them, especially Palestinian rights and better U.S.-Arab relations.

Another point to note with regard to the NRC is that not only has Arab-American involvement increased but so too has that of the black, Hispanic and progressive white community as well. In particular, a number of national elected officials will be working with the NRC this year — marking a major step forward in its growth and maturity as a national political organisation.

This increased and national Arab-American participation in an expanded NRC, when seen alongside the increased number of Arab-Americans running for elective office and forming committees to support other candidates, and the new grass roots presence of the Arab-American in the major parties — all point to the fact that Arab-Americans have made real progress in the past few years. In electoral politics, especially, Arab-Americans are clearly becoming an organised and visible political constituency in several areas in the U.S.

Far from being the despised, threatened and defeated minority some have alleged them to be — Arab-Americans are showing they are more respected, more sophisticated and better organised than ever before — and 1986 should prove to be a record year for Arab-American political involvement.

In such circumstances coalition juggling in the Netherlands can be lengthy — in 1977 it lasted seven months — and Lubbers, an acknowledged master of the political skills, could yet emerge as the next prime minister.

Another step forward

THE Tourism Authority's recent arrangement to offer Jordanian expatriates a 25 per cent discount on hotel charges during their holidays in the Kingdom was a small step in the right direction, especially in view of current preparations for the second expatriates' conference this summer.

The annual gathering allows our countrymen living and working abroad the chance to air their views in a free and candid manner on subjects affecting their working conditions and to discuss any demands they wish the government in Jordan to help them meet.

A 13-day tour made by the Minister of Labour and Social Development to Saudi Arabia and other Arab Gulf states last month was instrumental in keeping the channel of communications open with the expatriates, whose financial returns to Jordan had been forming an integral part of the nation's economy.

The minister, who met with representatives of local governments and Jordanian communities in the Gulf, returned with demands and requests which we hope the government will study seriously and objectively. The expatriates are demanding facilities for renewing passports, giving education to their children, transporting their household items and furniture back to Jordan, inclusion in the social security law, homes to stay in during the summer vacation, facilities for investment and the like.

Contribution on the part of Jordanian embassies in the Gulf has led to the success of the minister's mission and their efforts have given the expatriates a stronger feeling of attachment and a stronger sense of belonging to the country. The need for maintaining such strong relationship and attachment places a difficult burden on these embassies, but perhaps even a heavier responsibility on the central government in Amman.

We want to ensure that the coming conference will be a success, and therefore ample preparations ought to be made now. What is important for the concerned authorities is to carefully weigh the expatriates' demands and views before-hand, in order to respond positively and constructively wherever possible.

Upon returning to Amman, the Minister of Labour said his meetings were constructive and that he hoped the coming conference would be successful. We too hope for fruitful cooperation in meeting the needs of Jordan's expatriates, and join in urging serious efforts in this regard.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israeli threats to Syria intensify

ISRAEL'S Police Minister Chaim Bar-Lev has issued a statement indicating that Israel might launch an attack against Syria if there was clear evidence that Syria was behind an attempt to plant a bomb on an Israeli airliner in London. Bar-Lev's statement adds one more voice to those within Israel's military and political leadership seeking another aggression against the Arabs. At the same time, these voices are supported by certain Western circles which are doing everything in their power to present Syria as a country involved in the aborted attack on the Israeli plane last month. Thus, these circles are paving the way for a retaliatory measure against Syrian diplomats and encouraging Israel to launch a new aggression on Syrian territory. There is evidently some kind of coordination between Israel and these Western circles, and a plot being hatched behind the scenes, preparing the world's public opinion to accept the idea of an aggression. This collaboration is reminiscent of that which preceded the American attack on Libya, and in some ways, it resembles Western conspiracies against the Arab Nation just before the 1956 aggression on Egypt but this time, with the exception of France. This scenario is another flagrant defiance of the Arab Nation, and a challenge to the Arabs, coming in the wake of Washington's failure to impose hegemony on this region.

Al Dustour: Many hands at play in Lebanon

OVER the past 11 years mediation efforts were exerted to end the Lebanese conflict, and many conferences and meetings were held to find a way for bringing about reconciliation among the warring factions in the embattled country. These efforts have not been successful in ending the civil war which still rages until this minute. Over the past 11 years, too many foreign hands had been at work inside Lebanon, trying to set one party against another, and stir trouble everywhere. And as these foreign elements have different and opposing interests in Lebanon, the factions fighting one another in the streets continue to be at war, taking support from one or receiving pay from another. President Gemayel's visit to Tunisia trying to find a way around the problem outside his country is a futile action that can lead him nowhere. What the Lebanese should do is to sit and discuss together what is best for their country and what can really preserve their national interests. There can be no alternative to national reconciliation which ought to come about as soon as possible. Perhaps the ceasefire during Ramadan has been suggested can serve as a first step towards a permanent end to fighting, and a prelude to lasting peace.

Sawt Al Shaab: Lessons from history

IT will be most useful for the United States, which is now threatening to use power and force against the Arabs, to refer back to history and try to learn from the consequences of past acts of aggression on this nation. The past acts of aggression had led to a diminishing of Washington's credibility in the region, and led to the creation of dangerous tension leading to a deterioration in the situation. All that Washington is trying to advocate against international terrorism, and all American statements about attempts for an improvement in relations with the countries of this region are blown off by statements threatening to use force against one state or another. Washington seems to have heeded Israel's advice to resort to the use of force against the countries of this region in order to force them to succumb. Washington seems to have been persuaded by Israel that intimidation against the Arabs and the threat of the use of force would force the Arab countries to accept Israel's terms for a settlement, one that Zionism wants to impose on the region.

Rockefeller fund to give more aid to Third World

New York Times

NEW YORK — The Rockefeller Foundation, adopting an expanded global programme, will spend up to \$300 million in the next five years to promote economic and social development in the Third World. The sum is double the amount provided for overseas aid in the past five years.

Richard W. Lyman, the foundation president, said last week that the new strategy sought to ensure that benefits from recent research in agriculture, health and population control reached those in greatest need, "the poor and vulnerable." He said the sub-Saharan countries will get particular attention because their problems are the most intractable.

The increase puts the Rockefeller foundation roughly on a level with the Ford Foundation, which is spending \$60 million annually for developing countries, and well ahead of the Carnegie Corp. and the Kellogg Foundation, which each spend about

\$10 million a year on foreign assistance, according to the Council on Foundations.

By comparison, federal assistance to the Third World through the U.S. Agency for International Development will total \$600 million this year.

Mr. Lyman said recent biotechnological progress could have an effect in the poorer countries comparable with the 1950s when the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations promoted new high-yield grains that brought about a "green revolution."

Foundation officials provided these examples of activities: The Rockefeller programme will focus on ensuring that research gains, such as recent advances made in vaccine research against malaria and other diseases, are made available to the people who need them.

It will support availability to China and African countries of an improved contraceptive, Norplant, a hormone capsule implanted under the skin that provides protection for five years.

Soviet nuclear accident threatens Dutch coalition government

By Brian Cathcart
Reuter

THE HAGUE — The fine deposit of radioactive fallout from the Soviet reactor accident which descended on the Netherlands may have brought doom for the centre-right coalition of Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers.

With a general election due this month, it was a disaster for a beleaguered government committed to an ambitious expansion of the country's small nuclear power programme in the next decade.

As elsewhere in Europe, dairy herds were confined indoors and the public was warned off certain foods — vivid evidence for voters of the potential dangers of nuclear energy.

Polis soon showed that a slide in government support was accelerating as opposition to nuclear energy grew, and last Wednesday night Lubbers reluctantly announced he was putting on ice plans to build up to four nuclear power stations.

It was a bitter blow for the prime minister on his 47th birthday. He snapped at a reporter who asked about the election implications that the lives of those injured in the Chernobyl accident were more important.

He already knew a leading pollster was saying that his coalition would fall four seats short of a majority in the May 21 elections.

That would be a dramatic reverse for the prime minister who two months ago looked on course for victory despite harsh economic policies, high unemployment and the turmoil of a long debate over deployment of cruise missiles.

It was Lubbers' mastery that held a divided government together and persuaded parliament to back deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles in 1988 despite a vigorous public campaign of opposition.

In just six months the issue has almost disappeared from Dutch political debate, although the opposition Labour Party remains committed to barring the missiles. But while the argument over Cruise faded the controversy about the unemployment rate, at 15 per cent one of the highest in the industrialised world, took centre stage.

Support for the government, and particularly the junior Liberal partners, was edging downwards slowly in a dull campaign until the Chernobyl accident thrust the nuclear energy question into the headlines and pushed government popularity to its lowest point in a year.

The government's losses are likely to mean extra seats for Labour, which opposes nuclear power and wants to see the two existing Dutch nuclear power stations closed down.

A poll showed Lubbers' Christian Democrats winning 46 seats

in the 150-seat parliament and the right-wing Liberals taking 26, with Labour also falling short of a majority with 57 seats.

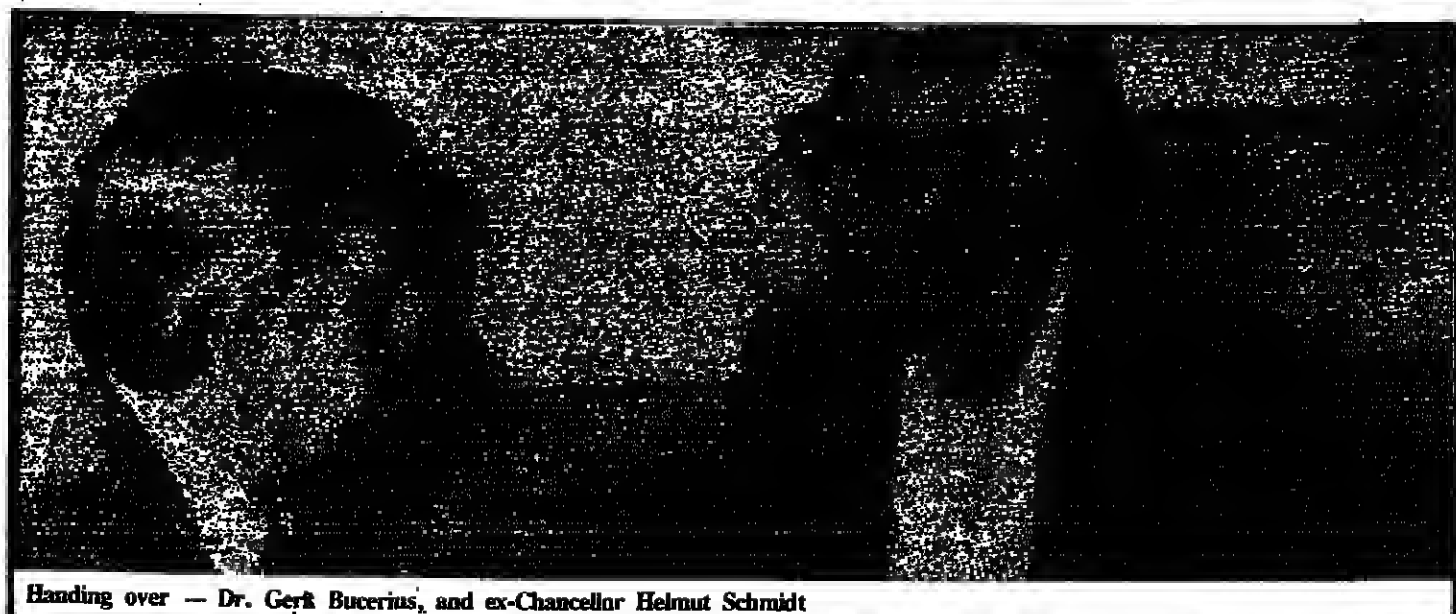
Like all its predecessors since 1945 the new government to follow the elections will be a coalition.

If the current alliance is to survive it will need new partners either from small and unpredictable right-wing parties which take a hard line on moral issues such as abortion, or from the centre-left D'66, tipped to win 10 seats.

The D'66 option also has its complications as the party has said it would prefer Labour as a partner and is opposed to nuclear power.

In such circumstances coalition juggling in the Netherlands can be lengthy — in 1977 it lasted seven months — and Lubbers, an acknowledged master of the political skills, could yet emerge as the next prime minister.

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Handing over — Dr. Gert Bucerius, and ex-Chancellor Helmut Schmidt

Top marks for top people's paper



FEW radical new publications would include front page homage to The Times in a launch edition. Things were different 40 years ago. Even so, in February, 1946, Die Zeit's first issue tribute to The Times must have looked suspiciously like a sop to the British military authorities in charge of publishing licences.

However, any hint of sycophancy vanished once Die Zeit had printed the hope that it would prove "worthy of its namesake in England." The paper took a fiercely independent line under its founder and publisher, the former anti-Nazi lawyer and judge Dr. Gerd Bucerius. It did not hesitate to attack the occupying powers — a risky move, since the British were apt to withhold paper supplies from troublesome critics.

In 40 years Bucerius, who is 80 on May 19, has brought Die Zeit from an eight-page weekly with a circulation of 75,000 to a paper more than ten times the size, plus a colour magazine, selling over 430,000.

Now for the first time since its foundation, Die Zeit is facing the problem of succession. Bucerius has officially handed over the post of publisher to two people: Hel-

mut Schmidt [67], the former West German chancellor, and Hilde von Lang (60), who trained as a journalist and then became an advertising executive with Die Zeit.

Installing a politician previously identified with one party (the SDP) hardly seems to guarantee the paper's continued independent line, though Bucerius insists that Schmidt will not bring any party political influence to bear.

Financial independence, too, seems threatened, though in public at least Bucerius is dismissive about this.

Some German media watchers foresee that when Bucerius goes Die Zeit could be swamped by the influence of the giant Bertelsmann group.

There is already a connection. Early in his publishing career, Bucerius owned Stern magazine. He sold out and as a result owns 10.7 per cent of Bertelsmann. On his death, that stake passes to the Zeit foundation, along with ownership of the paper.

The new co-publishers have quite an act to follow, particularly in the sheer art of survival. In 1946, when Die Zeit first appeared, Germany was not far above starvation level. After 12 years of Nazi censorship, news was eagerly snapped up.

Then paradoxically, the currency reform of 1948 boosted industry but nearly killed Die

Zeit. In Hamburg alone, four papers folded that year.

Die Zeit struggled on, subsidised after 1949 by profits from Bucerius' half share in Stern. Bucerius reckons that one way and another he must have ploughed a total of DM 50 million into Die Zeit.

At the beginning there were few professional journalists on Die Zeit. Marion Countess Dönhoff, who eventually became editor, had run an estate in East Prussia, and other writers had been architects or businessmen. They wrote primarily for themselves and one section of the paper was quite likely to contradict views expressed in another.

In some ways, things have not changed: readership surveys are still banned from the editorial floor, and there is no real attempt to co-ordinate the different sections. However, the paper has often bought in journalistic talent. The early sixties saw a heavy investment in writers, which paid off in a near doubling of circulation from 120,600 to 210,360 approximately between 1961 and 1965.

Die Zeit campaigned for better relations with East Germany from the mid fifties, when the idea was distinctly unfashionable. It also went against convention in backing student protest, and picked up more readers than it alienated. However, circulation began to

stagnate and in 1970 Bucerius took a decision he later said turned him into Hoffmann La Roche's best customer — for valium and librium. This was the launch of a colour magazine, against opposition from the entire editorial and advertising staff of the paper.

The launch cost DM 12 million (then £1.37m) and the magazine lost close to DM 15m (£2.05m) in its first four years. This compared with the £800,000 spent by the Sunday Times to get its magazine in the black. However, as Bucerius had predicted, the magazine did get circulation moving up again from the 260,000 level.

By 1972, it was up to 300,000, reaching 400,000 in 1983. Die Zeit at last got into the black in 1975, and has made a steady £1.2 to £1.8m a year ever since, paying a total of £2.29m in profit share to employees over the ten years.

"Only those who risk their own fortunes can survive such crises," was Bucerius' verdict. As publisher he did not always agree with the editorial content of the paper, and told the writers so.

It looks as though Helmut Schmidt may be even tougher in publisher/editorial disputes. When Die Zeit apparently declined the opportunity of publishing extracts from his latest book recently, he sold the rights instead to Die Welt — a competitor — The Guardian.

Super cells: New dawn for solar energy

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times

A BREAKTHROUGH in the design of photovoltaic cells — devices that convert sunlight directly to electricity — is reawakening interest in solar energy.

Some of the most promising advances in solar technology have occurred so recently that energy specialists say there has not yet been time to evaluate their long-term reliability or to develop their full potential. Nevertheless, these specialists say, sunlight is expected to emerge as a significant source of energy in the United States when oil and gas prices inevitably rise again.

The most recent development, announced by researchers at Stanford University, is a novel solar cell that has reached 27.5 per cent efficiency in converting sunlight to electricity. With modifications, the cell's efficiency is expected to reach 30 per cent. Until now, the best silicon-based solar cells were 21 per cent efficient.

Other advances have come in designs that use computer-guided sun tracking mirrors or dishes to focus sunlight on "power towers" or containers of liquid or gas, which produce steam that in turn drives engines or turbines.

These advances could also reduce the cost of generating solar energy so much that it would rival conventional fuels by the end of the century, according to an assessment by the Electric Power Research Institute, an organization sponsored by more than 450 U.S. utility companies.

Although many utility companies are experimenting with large-scale solar power plants, it is the photovoltaic cells that are exciting the most interest. The cell

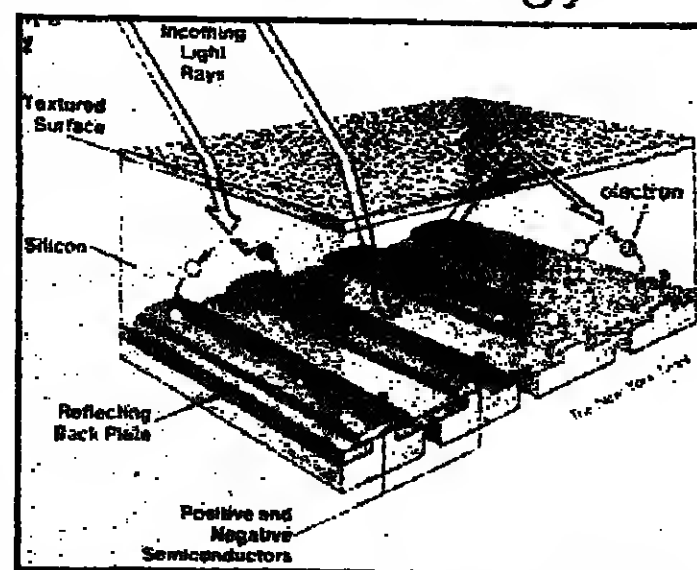
developed at Stanford uses a parabolic mirror to concentrate sunlight to 500 times its normal intensity. After entering the cell, this concentrated light is reflected back and forth between thin layers of silicon, dislodging electrons to form an electric current.

The device is known as a "point-contact" cell because the electric current is collected at small metallic contact points on the back. The use of the tiny points as collectors, instead of the full surface as in previous designs, allows most of the surface area of the back layer to serve as a reflector. Photons reflected off the back, in turn, are trapped by the textured surface of the top layer, further increasing the cell's electrical efficiency.

While the point-contact cell is considered a breakthrough, the energy industry also has bright hopes for other cell designs that use multiple layers of semiconductors and respond to different parts of the solar spectrum. A special appeal of these multilayer cells is their ability to produce electricity from diffuse sunlight, making them applicable in regions where hazy or cloudy days are common.

A barrier to multilayer cells has been the use in commercial cells of relatively thick wafers of silicon crystals, which are expensive to produce and difficult to align, and require stronger support and sun-tracking structures. Scientists have discovered, however, that extremely thin and light semiconductor layers can be produced by spraying silicon gas onto a supporting layer of steel or glass.

In addition to this amorphous silicon, a variety of other substances are being tested for multilayered cells, including amorphous silicon-germanium, cop-



per indium diselenide and cadmium telluride.

Beyond the research in photovoltaic cells, utility companies are investing hundreds of millions of dollars in construction of vast solar power plants that use sun-tracking panels, dishes or mirrors to produce electricity indirectly, through heat.

One such solar dish design, built by McDonnell Douglas Corp., is being tested at the experimental site of Southern California Edison Co. at Daguerre, 70 miles northeast of Los Angeles in the Mojave Desert.

Its mirrors are assembled to form a dish 11 metres wide that, guided by computers, follows the path of the sun across the sky and focuses sunlight on a tank of hydrogen. As the hydrogen expands it drives a four-piston engine, generating 25 kilowatts of electricity, enough to supply the power needs of about 15 houses. A field of 2,000 such dishes would produce 50 megawatts, enough to supply 30,000 homes.

Nearby in Daguerre is the 30-megawatt SEGS-2 plant (for Solar Energy Generating System). Built in nine months at a cost of \$95 million, it is described by its designers as the world's largest generating plant powered primarily by sunlight. Its 85,000 mirrors, covering an area of 135 acres, are aligned to form east-west troughs that focus sunlight onto oil-filled tubing. Computers adjust the tilt of the troughs during the day in match the changing elevation of the sun.

As the oil passes through the tubing it is heated to 590 degrees Fahrenheit (310 degrees centigrade). This heat is transferred to water, producing steam that is then superheated to 780 degrees by gas, which in turn drives a turbine generator.

SEGS-2 was built by Blount International using technology of Luz International with financing by a number of banks and other private investors. Ownership is shared by a subsidiary of CP National Corp.

Darwin fitness theory: triumph of the average; Stress: evolution's selective instrument

By Dr. Annelies Furtmayr-Schub

IT is not the highest, the strongest, the handsomest male who appeals best of all to the female. The winner in the revals' contest for the female is more likely to be the improbable one, i.e. the "gray mouse" who does not stand out from the rest. According to Charles Darwin's theory, the fittest is the one who is nearest to average.

At any rate, this is what Professor Klaus Gartner, Hannover Medical College, discovered when observing genetically identical male rats. Although they were of the same age, some became the parents of the next generation much more frequently than others. Darwin's theory of the "survival of the fittest" claims that only the best-suited are likely to procreate.

But what distinguishes the "fittest" from the others in a group of genetically identical animals? Hereditary factors and environmental influences alone cannot determine the particular characteristics of a living creature and the large number of organisms. The opposite is true: the cytoplasm of the ovum contributes

considerably (42 per cent) to the individuality of the organisms. Genetically identical laboratory animals are not the same — even if they grow up in the same strictly controlled environmental conditions. On the contrary, a large number of (measurable) characteristics — such as size, weight or detoxication power of the liver, fluctuate around the mean, thus indicating variance. Further standardisation of environmental conditions does not reduce the fluctuations. They can only be restricted to a species-specific level.

Correlations of this nature were also discovered by Gartner in 25 other (measurable) features: the "fittest" in the Darwin sense, i.e. the most successful in the fight for and wooing of the female, were the average types whose particular characteristics were in no way outstanding. The latter, whose young signal their success, frequently have a considerably lower plasma corticoid level, i.e. fewer hormones from their adrenal cortex in their blood, than the "fringe" animals (whose characteristics are

either insignificant or very prominent). In the case of successful fathers the supranatal body is usually about one tenth lighter than that of the "hachelors" and those whose procreative efforts were less successful.

Apparently, the animals which experience the least stress have the best progenitive qualities. Since male rats in a group do not immediately engage in a rival's struggle to prove their superiority every time friction occurs through living in such close proximity, Gartner assumes they tend to compare their own mental and physical state with that of the other members at each encounter. The more one of the males differs from the others, the more estranged he feels towards them; this results in each daily encounter becoming an even greater strain. In other words, over a longer period of time, the animals which deviate more markedly from the average — particularly downwards — suffer more from stress. They do not come to terms with group life as well as the others; they experience any form of social interaction as fearfully as they would a rival's fight for a female. And, in

fact, the hormone level of these animals resembles that of those creatures suffering from a chronic state of stress. These animals are, therefore, more susceptible to stress-conditioned ailments.

This individual susceptibility suggests the existence of a selective mechanism (selective in the genetic sense) which functions psychosociologically within a group; only a few males are 'chosen' to father the next generation. Thus susceptibility to illness is a biological necessity for the preservation of the species.

"Accordingly," Gartner suggests, "this may well permit the conclusion to be drawn that illness and susceptibility to disorders are not solely the result of preventable confrontation with toxic, infectious, and other environmental influences. On the contrary, illness and susceptibility could also be indications of a physiological selective strategy within a healthy population and, as such, the price that the individual has to pay for the ultimate success of this process" — The German Research Service.

Oman aims to juggle needs of environment and development

By Stephen Fidler
Reuters

MUSCAT — The Toyota truck has made the camel redundant in southern Oman, but Jabali tribesmen of the mountains near Salalah are holding on to their beasts, unwilling to sell at low prices and proud of the prestige conferred by camel ownership.

Officials do not know how many camels there are in the area, but they are breeding fast and starting to destroy the cattle-grazing lands which are the basis of the Jabalis' livelihood in the Dhofar area.

The problem is one of the challenges conservationists in Oman are facing in trying to balance the needs of economic development with preservation of the environment. Dhofar area is unique in Arabia because of the monsoon sweeping in from the Indian Ocean four months a year.

Oman, an arid land the size of Italy with a population of over one

million, started to emerge as a modern state only when Sultan Qaboos Bin Said took over from his father in 1970.

Sultan Qaboos, who takes a personal interest in conservation, is expected to consider later this year a proposal to create a national parks system which could eventually cover almost 40 per cent of Oman's 300,000 sq. km.

"We can't do it all at once. We expect it to be a gradual process. We haven't got the money for one thing," said Ralph Daly, the government's environmental conservation adviser, a Briton here since 1974.

How Oman develops, the sultan once said, will determine whether generations to come "will live, as now, among green trees and grass or in an ever-widening desert."

The parks proposal calls for the creation of national nature reserves, scenic reserves and resource reserves, ranging from thousands of square kilometres to tiny areas with special natural fea-

tures. Oman already has a number of reserves and can claim some successes in protecting rare species. Hunting of the Arabian tahr, a wild relative of the goat found only in the Omani highlands, was banned in 1975 and a reserve established.

The tahr is a species cut off when the Arabian peninsula separated from Asia perhaps 20,000 years ago, whose only surviving relatives live in the Himalayas.

A ban on motorised hunting failed to prevent a group from Saudi Arabia in four-wheel drive vehicles with automatic rifles from wiping out in 1972 the last wild herd of the Arabian oryx.

Now the oryx, antelopes able to detect rainwater at huge distances, roam again in Oman, reintroduced from a captive herd in the United States.

Guarded by the nomadic Harasis tribesmen, 33 oryx, two small herds, are now in the wild. Officials, conscious that some 200 to

300 should be roaming the area before its future is truly assured, expect to release another herd soon.

A breeding centre also aims to protect other endangered animals, such as the Arabian leopard, the Arabian wolf, the striped hyena and caracal lynx.

Other protected creatures include the buhara bustard, a desert bird prized in parts of Arabia as a quarry for falconers and consequently almost extinct. Falconry is banned in Oman.

A government-sponsored study suggests that the ghaf, a tree of the pea family known in Latin as *protypha cinerea*, may help to secure soil and contain desertification.

Scientists who studies the ghaf in the Wahiba sands of Muscat believe it survives in arid climates because of its ability to take in moisture through its leaves.

There is even evidence that it may channel that moisture down to the roots and out into the soil, enabling it to dissolve minerals.

Boost for Third World investment

One of the last acts of Tom Clausen, retiring president of the World Bank, will be a "gift" to the Third World: a \$1 billion insurance agency designed to encourage investment in poor countries. This could be a sensible alternative to punishingly expensive bank borrowing, says Christian Tyler.

LONDON — A billion-dollar insurance agency designed to encourage companies to invest in the poorer countries of the world is being hatched under the wing of the World Bank in Washington.

The idea had been gestating for 20 years when Mr. A.W. ("Tom") Clausen, president of the bank, pushed it forward in the autumn of 1981. Barring accidents, the agency will start work before the end of this year — a testimonial to the president who retires at the end of June.

But the birth of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) will not be just a sentimental event. It will be seen by many as a sign that foreign investment is losing its imperialist connotations and becoming accepted by developing countries as a sensible alternative to punishingly expensive bank borrowing.

Foreign private investment in the developing world has been falling alarmingly: between 1981 and 1983, for example, new investment dropped from \$17 billion to \$8 billion and to \$9.3 billion in 1984.

The agency will not only insure foreign investment in the form of capital and technology for economic development.

It will also promote investment and offer advice: the implied intention is to show countries with restrictive regimes that it is possible to attract, to keep, and to benefit from the foreigner. Many Third World governments are still afraid that their local enterprises would be trampled underfoot.

In order to start in business, MIGA needs five rich countries and 15 developing countries to sign up, with a combined subscription of 333 million Special Drawing Rights (\$367 million) or a third of the total share capital.

By the third week in April, MIGA had four rich countries on board — Canada, Britain, Italy and the Netherlands — and 17 others, ranging from Saudi Arabia to Grenada.

Officials in Washington say they are particularly heartened by the signatures of Chile, Uruguay and Ecuador, since the Latin Americans have been especially wary of foreign investment.

Although the addition of two or more big European countries would be enough to trigger the launch of MIGA, everyone seems to be waiting for the U.S.

Authorising legislation is before the U.S. Congress, but has become entangled in a wider trade bill

and is being "used as a football," according to a World Bank spokesman. The U.S. president could sign without congressional approval, but would prefer to have it.

The agency would insure investors against political, not commercial, risks. Political risk includes war and civil disturbance — but not acts of terrorism unless the board agrees otherwise in certain cases — expropriation, currency transfer delays caused by the host government, and contract repudiation by the host where there is no reasonable recourse.

Most, but not all, of the investors' loss would be covered — the ratio has yet to be decided. The kind of investment eligible has also to be defined, but would probably include equity loans as well as equity, and machinery, services and technology as well as money capital.

New kinds of investment such as franchising, licensing, leasing and production-sharing could also be included, but not agencies or distributorships set up mainly to channel exports to the host country.

MIGA is supposed to be self-financing, meeting claims out of the premiums it will charge the investors. It will be allowed to issue guarantees worth up to one and a half times its subscribed capital to begin with, but up to five times eventually.

There would be two kinds of insurance cover: that provided by the agency on its own account, and guarantees issued by MIGA, but

"sponsored" by member countries.

Sponsorship would allow member countries in effect to insure their own companies' overseas investment if they chose — for example, if they have no national scheme of their own — and to insure investments that were not so strictly developmental as MIGA's own portfolio.

The agency is supposed to complement, not compete with, the national insurance schemes to be found in most developed countries. That would suggest the scheme's main users will be companies in one developing country who want to invest in another — which is not really the point of MIGA at all.

National schemes, however, may be inadequate. For instance, a U.K. scheme run by the Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) has insured only 10-15 per cent on average of new British overseas investment since it was set up in 1972.

At the end of the last financial year, the U.K. scheme had an estimated 150 agreements, compared with 159 the year before, and a maximum liability of some £160 million (\$248 million). Its low market share may be due as much to investors' ignorance as anything else.

"There are limits to what national schemes can take on in terms of size of investment or risky markets," an ECGD official.

By Jim Fuller

WASHINGTON — U.S. scientists are pushing ahead with the development of atomic fusion power to provide a potentially inexhaustible source of energy derived from the same type of nuclear reaction that causes the sun and other stars to shine.

Representatives of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), speaking at a recent fusion energy symposium, said a major goal was the completion of the Particle Beam Fusion Accelerator II at Sandia National Laboratory in New Mexico — the most powerful fusion reactor ever built.

A major step in the decades-long quest to produce electricity from atomic fusion occurred last December, when the Sandia accelerator was successfully fired for the first time. Although the device did not contain nuclear fuel, the test proved that the newly designed machine would work as intended. Less than two years of further testing will be needed before scientists put nuclear fuel into the machine and try to ignite the first controlled fusion reaction in a laboratory.

Fusion has long been hailed by its proponents as a potentially ideal source of energy, using abundant forms of hydrogen found in water as a fuel and creating almost no radioactive wastes. Scientists say fusion power, if it works, could provide the world with a primary energy source for millions of years.

At the recent Geneva political summit, President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev injected new life into the fusion effort by advocating "the widest possible development of international cooperation in obtaining this source of energy, which is essentially inexhaustible, for the benefit of all mankind."

The leaders of fusion efforts in Europe, Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States agreed last January to a common development strategy that includes a proposed international fusion engineering test reactor to be built during the 1990s. The agreement represents a radical change from previous plans calling for each group to build its own test device.

The recently tested Sandia accelerator, using a process called inertial confinement, represents one of two main experimental approaches to achieving controlled fusion in the United States. A rival method under development at Princeton University uses a device called a tokamak, an acronym for the Russian words meaning "current in a doughnut-shaped magnetic confinement chamber."

Work on Sandia's inertial confinement method has moved faster, overtaking the older magnetic approach. Although impressive progress has been achieved with tokamaks, scientists expect these machines to lead to large and expensive power-producing reactors.

The U.S. Congress has appropriated \$382 million for magnetic fusion research and \$155 million for inertial fusion in the fiscal year that ends Sept. 30, 1986.

Fusion differs greatly from fission, the energy-releasing process currently used to power commercial nuclear reactors. In fission, energy is released when the atoms of heavy elements, such as uranium or plutonium, are split. But fusion reactors would join light atoms to produce energy by delivering huge pulses of power to pea-sized pellets of hydrogen fuel. What makes fusion attractive is that its basic fuel is a form of hydrogen found in almost endless supply in ocean water, making it both abundant and inexpensive.

Ronald Davidsoo, director of the Plasma Fusion Centre at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said the goal of the nation's inertial confinement fusion programme is to produce a small thermonuclear explosion in the laboratory. He told a symposium sponsored by Fusion Power Associates, a non-profit corporation, that confidence is now exceedingly high that a pellet containing thermonuclear fuel can be ignited using lasers or particle beams.

Presenting a NAS report on the Department of Energy's inertial confinement fusion programme, Davidsoo said that major construction of the new Sandia accelerator is complete and that initial testing of the electrical system is under way.

The accelerator "has proven successful in delivering power to a dummy mode and is the only laboratory-scale facility with the potential for delivering a megajoule (large unit of energy) within the next few years," he said. "The technical challenges ahead relate to focusing an ion beam on target, and this will clearly require a considerable amount of additional work."

The Sandia machine is a 32-metre-diameter wheel in which 36 spoke-like particle accelerators deliver simultaneous pulses that converge on the wheel's hub. The pulses consist of brief bursts of electrically charged lithium atoms that slam against a fuel-pellet target at the hub.

The pulse would compress the pellet to a density perhaps a thousand times greater than normal, raising the temperature to about 100 million degrees Celsius. The result would be a miniature thermonuclear explosion in which the hydrogen atoms fuse and convert

some of their atomic particles into energy. A similar reaction occurs in an hydrogen bomb.

Eventually, the Sandia reactor would be expected to achieve "break-even," the point where a machine generates the same energy needed to light its fusion fuel. But fusion research challenges man's technical and scientific skills. The fusion reactor would have to heat its fuel to temperatures higher than those found in the centre of a star. Achieving such extreme temperatures presents enormous materials and physics obstacles.

Davidson said achieving a thermonuclear burn at Sandia would have an immediate impact in the area of weapons technology.

"A micro-explosion in the laboratory with a yield of 1,000 megajoules (equivalent to one-quarter ton of high explosives) could replace certain expensive and cumbersome underground tests," he said. "Inertial confinement fusion could be especially important in the event of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty."

Davidson said that in the long term fusion may lead to another source of commercial power. As with most electrical power plants, the heat produced by fusion energy would drive steam through turbines connected to generators.

In addition, Davidson said, inertial confinement fusion research has already led to the development of extremely high-energy lasers and particle beams; ultrahigh glass and organic foams; and new machinery and welding methods for very small, fragile targets. The programme has also stimulated creation of a completely new commercial manufacturing capability for large optical components.

Alain Prost wins second straight Grand Prix race

MONTE CARLO, Monaco (AP) — World champion Alain Prost of France dominated Sunday's 44th Monaco Grand Prix to take his third straight victory on the prestigious city track and the leadership of his 1986 championship defence.

His Finnish teammate Keke Rosberg finished second, 25 seconds behind, for a new triumph for their McLaren-TAG-Porsche team.

Prost, starting from pole position, led the race for all but seven laps after a tire change, which put Brazil's Ayrton Senna briefly in the lead in his Lotus-Renault.

But Rosberg, who was the first of the leaders to take on fresh tires, went through into second when Senna pitted in turn, and the two McLarens were then uncatchable.

Prost set repeated new lap records for the modified circuit around the streets of the Riviera principality in ensuring a comfortable lead over Rosberg.

Senna finished third 28 seconds behind Rosberg, with Britain's Nigel Mansell (Williams-Honda) fourth and the two Ligier-Renaults of French drivers Rene Arnoux and Jacques Laffite fifth and sixth, a lap behind the leaders.

Only 12 of the 20 starters finished the tough race. France's Patrick Tambay escaped unhurt from a spectacular accident when his Lola-Ford was overtaken by Briton Martin Brundle's Tyrrell-Renault, the Lola rebounding back onto the track after landing upside down on the guard rails.

Prost said after the race that taking nine championship points and leading the title standings was more important to him than three straight victories at this track.

"Before we came here I thought Ayrton in the Lotus was in a better position to win," he admitted.

The result, he said, means "The championship is more open and I think we are in good shape. Keke and I, to win it again this year."

Prost did not doubt he could take the race lead again Sunday after his planned tire stop. When he caught Senna, "I didn't want to take a risk passing" and Prost did not force through his two attempts to pass, taking the lead only when Senna pitted.



Al Wihdat

JFA levies JD 5,000 fine, two year ban on Al Wihdat

AMMAN (J.T.) — Al Wihdat football club has been suspended from participating in soccer events to be held in Jordan during 1986 and 1987 and will be required to pay a fine of JD 5,000 to the Jordanian Football Association (JFA), according to a ruling by the JFA last week.

The decision was taken in the wake of disturbances that took place at Amman International Stadium during a football match last month in which Al Wihdat club players and fans were reported to have been responsible for the hooliganism and the violence that left at least one person dead and 15 others injured.

According to a report in the

local press, the JFA held consultations with the Minister of Interior, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Youth and the Public Security Director before deciding on disciplinary action. The report said that the JFA board met last Thursday under the chairmanship of Sultan Udwan and ratified the decision, which takes effect immediately.

The JFA ruling noted that the board reached the decision after carefully studying the situation and considering both the material and human damages resulting from the violence and the negative impression those disturbances have had on the sports movement in the country.

Pele offers services to Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP) — Pele, the retired "King" of Brazilian soccer, Saturday offered to join the World Cup team two days after all-star defenceman Leandro quit the squad as it was to embark on a trip to Mexico.

"How can I help the team? By preparing to play," the 46-year-old former all-star who led Brazil to World Cup championships in 1958, 1962 and 1970, told TV Globo, the country's largest network. "I don't want to be a savior but if I could I would."

He added if coach Tele Santana wanted him to play for 45 minutes, or half a game, "I would have to

train but within the 20-25 days left (before the World Cup) I would be ready to play."

Brazil faces Spain on June 1. Shortly after the interview with Pele, TV Globo reported that Josimar, a little-known player from Rio's Botafogo team, had been chosen to take Leandro's place as right lateral defenceman.

Leandro said Friday that he had quit the team because he was physically unable to play the demanding position of lateral defenceman due to knee problems.

Pele, in the interview, said that he had decided not to play in the 1974 World Cup "but ahead of time, not like Leandro."

Mancini: dreaming smaller dreams

By John Pine
Reuter

LOS ANGELES — Ray Mancini retired last year at the age of 24, having achieved his childhood dream of fame and fortune — then gradually grew depressed.

Mancini, better known as "Boom Boom," held the World Boxing Association (WBA) lightweight title for two years and had everything he ever wanted but, for the first time in his storied life, found himself overcome by a "deep funk."

"It was in a bad state of depression and I couldn't understand it. I gave motivational speeches around the country, to corporations and colleges, but I couldn't motivate myself. I couldn't get out of it," Mancini told Reuters in an interview.

But after counselling from a parish priest in his hometown of Youngstown, Ohio, last autumn, Mancini bounced back. He returned to Hollywood and threw himself into his twin careers as an actor and manager for sports and entertainment figures.

He moved to Los Angeles last June, a month after the release of a television movie about his life and close relationship with his father, Lenmy, a number one contender also nicknamed "Boom Boom" who lost his title shot because of a war injury.

Mancini could have played himself in the film, but had to turn down the role to fulfil a June 1984 ring commitment with Livingstone Bramble which cost him his title.

The expected flood of offers for commercial endorsements never materialised. Mancini, suffering "a major case of the blues," returned home last November and sought the guidance of a priest who diagnosed his condition as "social shock."

After so many years of a strictly-regimented lifestyle, the priest told him, Mancini had been thrown into a world where he had nothing but time on his hands. "It hit me like a brick," Mancini said. "The priest told me: 'Ray, you accomplished your dream at a very young age. Everything else from here on will be an anticlimax.'"

"I'd never thought of it that way, and it's true. Nothing will ever give me that same feeling. It's sad in a way, but some people never reach it."

Mancini said his depression had nothing to do with the fatal blows he delivered to South Korean Duk Koo Kim in a 1982 title fight. "I got over that a long time ago," he said. Kim was declared legally dead four days after the bout.

Mancini's acting career is progressing well, but as a hedge he is signing up clients to his new management firm.

He has had roles on three network television shows, done an exercise videotape based on jump-rope workouts, and recently completed a feature film shot on location in Mexico.

"I tell people I'm doing a little acting and a lot of acting up," work a few days, have a few days off, and you're paid to be there, that's acting up."

"The Rig" will be shown on American television and later be released in cinemas around the world. Starring with another former boxing champion, heavyweight Ken Norton, Mancini portrays a short-fused convict with quick fists who earns \$1,000 a day on a dangerous oil-rig construction job.

"The hardest thing about it was learning to pull punches. My whole life I was taught to follow through," he said.

He lost his last two fights, both to Bramble, the current WBA champion. Mancini surrendered his title in the first bout, suffering a savage beating that put him in hospital. He feels he won the rematch eight months later, but alleges the judges' decision was slanted in favour of Bramble.

He has turned down multi-million-dollar offers to fight again, saying his treatment by WBA officials in the Bramble rematch "took my heart away from the game."

"People always ask me would you come back if you were offered 'x' amount of dollars. I say I'm not a prostitute. The day before I made my decision, I was offered a three million-dollar fight. I turned it down. They couldn't believe it. The promoters thought I was nuts," Mancini said.

Although he has never had formal theatre or business training, the same endearing personality and fast-talking quips which marked his championship reign won him quick acceptance in the entertainment industry.

A brawler who got by in the ring more on desire than talent, Mancini believes the same drive that won him the title at the age of 21 will carry him wherever he wants to go.

He has no fear of failure and feels no pressure when auditioning. "It's not like millions of people watching me get knocked on my behind, and I've had that happen. So going to read for a few people is nothing to me," Mancini said.

Wearing a diamond in his left ear, a gold crucifix around his neck and sunglasses that barely hid a thick scar over his left eye, Mancini said he was most proud of his financial success in a ring career of 29 wins and three losses.

"After all my taxes, and I got hit big in the big-earning years, after all my jewellery, and I've got a lot of good jewellery, my home in Youngstown, my car, clothes, everything, I've kept 73 per cent of my money, which is unheard of in this business," he said.

He said he had little faith in the business of films and television ("You can't control your own destiny") and wanted something more sustaining, so he formed a management firm with his attorney and accountant that will guide the careers of entertainers and athletes in the way his was handled.

He has signed up a woman comedian and plans to close deals with two top football players and a couple of rock bands. "I'm not in it for the money. I could live off the bank interest if I always dreamed of it. I'm in it because I think it's a challenge for me, a chance to help somebody else live the way they've always wanted," he said.

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Ashford leads winners at Tokyo meet

TOKYO (AP) — Evelyn Ashford of the United States, 1984 Olympic gold medalist and world record holder in the women's 100-metre dash, won that race in a head wind in 11.36 seconds Sunday in an international track and field meet.

Antonio McKay of the United States, bronze medalist in the 400 metres at the Los Angeles Olympics, took that event in 45.15 seconds at the National Stadium in Tokyo.

American Dave Bolz won the pole vault by clearing 5.30 metres. Lazaro Betancourt of Cuba won the triple jump by leaping 16.73 metres.

Jaine Jefferson of Cuba leaped 8.13 metres for victory in the long jump, followed by American Dannie Jackson, who leaped 7.80 metres.

Jackson won the 110-metre hurdles with a time of 14.32 seconds, ahead of China's Yu Zhicheng, who finished in 14.36. Brian Stanton of the United States cleared 2.20 metres and won the high jump.

Ben Johnson of Canada won the men's 100 metres in 10.47 seconds, with China's Zheng Chen second in 10.57.

In the day's most exciting event, Masaya Shintaku pulled ahead of fellow Japanese Takemichi Nakayama just before the finish line and won the men's 10,000-metre run in 28 minutes, 23.28 seconds.

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Cine Theatre Philadelphia

Tel: 634144 - 634149

WHITE NIGHTS

(Colour)
Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:15

Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 622198

THE PROTECTOR

(Colour)
Performances: 12:00, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30

Cinema OPERA

Tel: 675573

OUT OF ORDER

(Colour)
Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30

Saudi Arabia tries to weather the storm

RIYADH — In the last six months, the Saudi Arabian government has made a more direct impact on the world economy than at any other time since it began exporting oil at the end of World War II.

At the end of last summer, after months of making threats, it decided to abandon its role as the country which would absorb any decline in demand for oil for the sake of maintaining the prices agreed by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). It quickly trebled its exports, from a level of little more than one million barrels a day, and at the end of the year led the OPEC campaign to recapture the oil market share that the organisation had enjoyed in the 1970s.

With a third of the non-communist world's oil reserves below its territory, Saudi Arabia has a strong interest in maintaining demand for oil in the long term.

This year, as a result of Saudi policies, oil prices have fallen by more than half, from some \$26-\$28 a barrel to \$12-\$14. This has led to the biggest change in the fortunes of the industrialised countries since the radicals in OPEC, dragging a rather reluctant Saudi Arabia with them, quadrupled the price of oil in 1973. It seems likely to ruin some of the kingdom's poorer fellows in OPEC.

Saudi Arabia itself may not be too badly affected by the fall in prices. Its increase in output partly compensates for the drop in price. Last year, its oil revenues were \$22 billion, this year they might be \$16 billion-\$18 billion.

King Fahd, who has sound political instincts, has opted to maintain salaries, subsidies and operation and maintenance spending for the benefit of the ordinary people of the kingdom.

On television, he announced to his people in March with tears in his eyes that his government could produce no budget for 1986-87. The unpredictability of oil price and production levels would have made the exercise futile.

It emerged from ministers' statements afterwards that the government was envisaging spending the equivalent of about \$40 billion, of which more than half would be drawn from domestic sources and income from foreign assets of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA). Apart from maintaining current spending, this would allow the completion of construction programmes under way and might make possible a few new projects.

The estimate may understate the true level of government spending because there are many big state agencies, including the Saudi Industrial Development Fund, which are now wholly or partly self-financing. Clearly the brunt of the spending cuts is to be borne by the business community, which is already rich.

Both Saudi and foreign businessmen in the kingdom are uncertain about the prospects that face them. Many say that there is still a surprising amount of business to be won, even though competition is tougher and there are no longer any great projects planned in hundreds of millions of riyals.

Optimism rises among businessmen

In some respects, businessmen are more optimistic than they were six months ago. They are encouraged by the fact that the government is at last admitting its problems.

They are also heartened by the news that SAMA seems to have been able to maintain the value of its liquid foreign assets during the past year at about \$70 billion — a healthy figure indeed for a nation which has no state foreign or domestic debt.

SAMA vigorously denies that it ran down its investment last year by \$15 billion. And it now seems to be accepted by even cynical foreigners in the kingdom that it must have compensated for the government's drawings by earning capital gains.

The banks came through 1985 with greatly reduced profits but no disastrous losses. It is still difficult for them to obtain payment of loans from defaulters, and the courts will still not acknowledge the legitimacy of any interest charge, but there is a prospect that it may soon be possible to build provisions for the arbitration of disputes into new loan agreements.

Many people in the royal family and the government believe that the dire warnings last autumn of massive loan losses were made by bankers with the sole intention of forcing the government to devise a system to secure their lending.

In the past six months, only one more big corporate debt problem has been added to the list of seven or eight crises in major companies which have occurred since the recession began in 1982.

The company affected is Redec, the trading, contracting and real-estate group owned by Sheikh Ghazi Pharaon, and its difficulties have been expected by the banks for several months.

A handful of foreign contractors have left the kingdom, the most recent important case being the British partnership of Laing and Wimpey. Most concerns which do not have work in progress have reduced their staffs to 10 or 20 but are staying on so that they will be in a stronger position to bid when the flow of contracts is resumed — they hope in two or three years.

Apart from the possibility of a further fall in the oil price to below \$10 a barrel, the main concern of Saudi businessmen is, that there seem to be few opportunities for profitable investment in the kingdom.

They cannot see how they will make money in new enterprises unless the government can increase its spending again.

Private investors, who hold tens of billions of dollars in the kingdom, have recently been transferring huge sums abroad. Early in March, it was thought that a flow might have peaked at over \$1 billion a day.

It is difficult to find anyone in the kingdom who claims that any of these developments has made the country a lot less stable.

The Saudis are an extraordinarily conformist people, possibly because of the strength of Islam and the family unit in the kingdom. They all tend to talk about their society in the same

way, normally echoing the thinking of the royal family and government.

Where one might expect them to take for granted the progress they have made in the past 12 years, one finds that they are still impressed by their new telecommunications, hospitals, schools, roads, airline and airports.

The popular belief is that big infrastructural projects could not have continued to be built even if the money had been there — which partly ignored the broader effects of spending cuts on an economy which was driven by construction expenditure.

Many Saudis say that they should be grateful for the past boom and should now learn to live in a normal economy. The slowdown will give families an opportunity to adjust to the revolution which has occurred in their lives since 1973. They can curb extravagant habits, about which most of them feel slightly guilty, and think more of their original values.

They are delighted to see that well over one million foreigners, out of an expatriate population which reached three million at its highest, have left the kingdom in the past 18 months.

An interesting side-effect of this foreign exodus and the more austere mood of the kingdom is that young Saudis are now taking clerical and technical jobs.

The Juffa group, probably the kingdom's biggest private-sector trading and industrial enterprise, found three or four years ago that it had to enrol some non-Saudis to fill its vocational training centre. Now it has 10 times more Saudi applicants than places.

It seems that some of the young are beginning to feel that being a mechanic, electrician or clerk may offer a more secure future than working as a minor contractor or as a messenger, driver or go-between for a wheeler and dealing entrepreneur.

Chief worry is political

The success of the Iranians' attack on the old Iraqi oil port of Fao and their intensified propaganda broadcasts, claiming that the kingdom is not fit to protect the holy places in Mecca and Medina and urging the Shia population of the Eastern Province to rise against its government, worried the Saudis more than at any since the war began in 1980.

The fear was not so much that the Iranians would break through the Iraqi lines and sweep down on Kuwait, which would be beyond their present military capacity, but that they would launch commando raids on Saudi or Kuwaiti desalination plants, or other installations, on the Gulf coast.

The Saudis lobbied western governments to ask for statements of support. The most substantial response came in the form of a visit by the U.S. vice-president, Mr. George Bush, to the kingdom early in April.

As it happens, in the past few weeks Saudi fears have been allayed by the Gulf war lapsing once again into stalemate, while the consensus among Western diplomats and military officers in the kingdom is that the Saudis worried too much about the Iranian threat.

— Financial Times news feature.

Belt tightening in Iran to affect Dubai's vital reexport trading

DUBAI, UAE (AP) — Iran's wartime belt-tightening measures to conserve precious foreign exchange are likely to take a toll of Dubai's important reexport trade with it, business executives here said Saturday.

According to these executives, Iran two weeks ago slapped massive additional import duties on a variety of goods which were traditionally imported, especially those in the consumer sector.

The list of the import items on which the duty has been raised has not yet been released in Dubai, but importers said they covered a wide range of consumer durables, like electrical and electronic items, textiles and even transport equipment.

The only item which Iran still allowed its citizens to import in bulk individually was gold, according to these executives who spoke on condition they not be identified.

Two years ago, Iran gave permission to allow its citizens to import duty-free gold worth 200,000 dirhams (\$54,700). This exemption was still valid, said the executives.

According to initial estimates, the highest duty would be levied on electrical and electronic goods like air conditioners, television sets, video recorders, tape recorders, refrigerators, power generators and other appliances.

Textiles, vegetable oils, foodstuffs like rice and other staples were some of the other major reexport items which Iran used to

reencies of the world, including the now high Japanese yen, brought matters to such a head that the landed cost of a vehicle in Iran was about 72 per cent higher.

Iran has traditionally been Dubai's major reexport partner. The reexport trade from Dubai to Iran in 1980, just a year after the Islamic revolution, was in the range of \$350 million.

Official statistics show this figure was much higher before the revolution and the September 1980 outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war, when Tehran's wish to conserve foreign exchange and engage in direct trade with exporting countries brought the volumes and value down drastically.

Dubai's reexported goods to Iran, across the Gulf waters, came down to \$193 million in 1981 and a low of \$52 million in 1982.

The emirate's reexport trade had picked up in 1983 when a severe shortage of a number of goods in Iran, including agricultural implements, like tractors, prompted Tehran to revise its import policies and set up import committees.

The reexport figures from Dubai rose to \$170.8 million in 1983, \$152 million in 1984 and \$168.2 million in 1985.

The figures do not include retail trade by individual Iranian citizens, who had been enjoying relaxation of customs duty and allotment of bigger foreign currency allowances over the past two years, the executives said.

The result was that plane loads of Iranians used to come to Dubai

and neighbouring Sharjah, not just loaded with riyals and toman but also ready for barter trade with sacksful of pistachio nuts, tins of caviar and some, also carpets.

The traffic between the Iranian airports of Tehran, Shiraz and Bandar Abbas was so active that at most times passenger waiting lists stretched up to two months.

Iran Air operates 15 two-way flights a week between Dubai and the three Iranian cities, while Sharjah operates once a week.

The Iran Air manager for Dubai and Sharjah, Mr. A. Ahmadi, said that with the advent of the new customs regulations in Iran, he assessed that traffic would fall.

During the peak of this traffic, Dubai and Sharjah retailers had to set up special counters and outlets to cater to Iranian buyers, offering them discounts that were not available for other expatriates or even nationals.

All that was expected to change with the new Iranian restrictions, affecting the vital reexport market of this Gulf port, said the executives.

Official comment on the Iran move was not available.

The executives said the Iranian curbs were aimed at conserving the foreign exchange more urgently now with the fall in oil prices, restrictions on exports of oil because of the Iraqi raids on Iranian shipping lanes, and the need to replenish arms supplies as the war continued.

Computer retailers lose sales to direct dealers, resellers

BOSTON (R) — Computer retailers are seeing their share of the lucrative personal-computer market shrink in fierce competition from direct dealers and analysts predict fewer high street computer stores in the future.

Five years ago computer retailers took about 80 per cent of the dollars spent on personal computers in the United States. Last year their share of the \$18.5 billion worth of computers sold was down to 49.4 per cent, according to market researcher Future Computing Inc., and this year is expected to fall to 40.1 per cent.

As the retailers' fortunes slide, their competitors gain. A recent survey conducted by the trade journal P.C. Week of corporate and institutional buyers, by far the biggest customers, found substantial inroads made by a specialised systems packager known as a value added reseller (VAR), who does not sell over the counter.

VARs were cited by 13 per cent of the respondents as a source for personal computers, compared with nine per cent in 1984, and by 20 per cent for software, up from only three per cent a year earlier.

Competition from the resellers, as well as manufacturers' direct sales force and deeply discounted mail order houses, have resulted in closing, consolidations and fewer and fewer stores willing to sell to the individual customer.

EC states to ban food imports from East Europe

BRUSSELS (R) — Italy has rejected a European Community (EC) agreement to ban fresh food imports from Eastern Europe but the 11 other EC states have decided to go ahead with the ban, EC officials said Sunday.

They said that although efforts were continuing to get Italian agreement, Italy's partners had decided to impose bans through national measures more than two weeks after the Soviet nuclear accident at Chernobyl.

France was the first state to impose the ban unilaterally on Friday, complaining that the EC was taking too long to agree on measures needed to stop imports of potentially dangerous foodstuffs from seven East European states.

The European Commission also took action and last week banned imports of meat and live cattle and pigs, which account for more than 80 per cent of the fresh food imports from the seven states — the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

The officials said the week-long row would be discussed at a meeting of EC foreign ministers here Monday even if some deal was hammered out Sunday to resolve differences mainly about radiation levels in foods traded within the EC.

Although officials were at pains to point out that the row had not prevented action being taken, they admitted it had shown the EC unable to act quickly to allay public fears about contamination from the April 26 accident.

The EC's Dutch presidency Saturday night thought that all 12 states had accepted the ban, and announced that it would come into force quickly and stay in force until May 31.

But Italy protested that it had not accepted the deal, which links the ban to agreement on radiation levels in EC foods, and the whole question was reopened, the officials said.

France has insisted on the link all along, arguing that the EC's first priority was to ensure the free flow of trade within the EC rather than the health aspects of external trade which can be taken care of by governments themselves.

The main target was Italy which required importers of fresh food from within and outside the EC after Chernobyl to present a certificate that it was fit for human consumption. Italy says it will not withdraw this requirement.

Italy's partners claimed the procedure was a ploy meant to hold up their perishable products at Italian borders, a charge hotly denied by Rome.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, MAY 12, 1986
GENERAL TENDENCIES: The morning is excellent for communicating with those who are alert and able to support your ambitions. The latter part of the day is good for home and family matters.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Have conversations with associates and improve mutual affairs during the day. Have guests in your home this evening.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Plan how to become more affluent early in the day, and later handle fascinating new activities well.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Pursue whatever you desire the most in a positive way and attain it, and then you find better ways of adding to present assets.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Add to personal activities in the morning and later do something that will please bigwigs.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Be on the alert for a good pal who can help you to gain some goal that is important to you, and then do the work required alone.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You can figure out ways to improve your worldly prestige and outside activities. Personal aims can be attained today.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are inspired how to profit in some new and modern project, so get at it and gain assistance from a bigwig.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Discuss your problems with a business expert and get good advice on how best to handle them. Do something to make your mate happy.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A show of appreciation to an associate for the vision expressed in a joint venture is wise now.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Begin the new week wisely by getting your points across to others and make big headway. Socialize this evening.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Let bigwigs know of your special talents and they will help you with some big project you have in mind.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Early establish more harmony at home, and later take family or friends out for a good time and be happy together.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who can communicate well with others and be very popular. As an adult, your progeny will become very home oriented. A feeling of martyrdom may develop so give as much education as you can to counteract it. Healthful sports will be beneficial.

THE Daily Crossword by W. Russell McDowell

ACROSS

- 1 Elevate
- 5 Pal
- 9 — Alto
- 13 Understanding
- 14 Gandhi
- 15 Adjective
- 16 Reason d'
- 17 Refugees
- 18 Before police or distant
- 19 Mo.
- 20 Monster
- 21 Portugal money
- 23 Small case
- 25 Recklessness
- 27 Penetrated the mind
- 29 Welcome
- 30 Lugalubious
- 33 Pictorial
- 34 All — (adverb)
- 37 Wedding vow
- 38 Curved paths
- 39 Inn
- 40 Confine
- 41 E. in. of old
- 42 Upper house
- 43 Ireland
- 44 Gen. Arnold
- 45 Soul: Fr.
- 46 Miracle
- 48 Tooth mings
- 51 — size
- 52 Agre native
- 54 Too
- 55 Negative
- 58 Enter
- 60 Spirit
- 62 18-wheeler
- 63 Aware of
- 64 Fragrant
- 65 Despot
- 66 Plaything
- 67 Purpose
- 68 Surf of yore

DOWN

- 1 Largest heading
- 2 Rabe phrase
- 3 Greed with ardor?
- 4 Gait peg
- 5 Bum slightly
- 6 Flexible tubes
- 7 Indian
- 8 Greed-plugged
- 9 Part
- 10 Greed
- 11 Praise
- 12 Hodgepodge
- 14 Greedy one's relative
- 20 Fr. affirmative
- 22 Non-words
- 24 Ring decisions
- 26 Art old style
- 27 Dashboy
- 28 Blood vessel
- 31 Worship
- 32 Peg
- 35 Sweetheart
- 36 Ma Hagen
- 40 Withered
- 42 Room in a case
- 47 Sir
- 48 Sp. boys
- 50 Before Ana or Clause
- 52 "— plenty o'—"
- 53 Enigmatic negative
- 55 Told snatches
- 57 Arab land
- 58 Wheel tread
- 61 Inhabitant
- 62 Religious
- 63 Religious woman: abbr.

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS
1. ELEVATE
5. PAL
9. ALTO
13. UNDERSTANDING
14. GANDHI
15. ADJECTIVE
16. REASON D'
17. REFUGEES
18. BEFORE POLICE OR DISTANT
19. MO.
20. MONSTER
21. PORTUGAL MONEY
23. SMALL CASE
25. RECKLESSNESS
27. PENETRATED THE MIND
29. WELCOME
30. LUGALUBIOUS
33. PICTORIAL
34. ALL — (ADVERB)
37. WEDDING VOW
38. CURVED PATHS
39. INN
40. CONFINED
41. E. IN. OF OLD
42. UPPER HOUSE
43. IRELAND
44. GEN. ARNOLD
45. SOUL: FR.
46. MIRACLE
48. TOOTH MINGS
51. — SIZE
52. AGRE NATIVE
54. TOO
55. NEGATIVE
58. ENTER
60. SPIRIT
62. 18-WHEELER
63. AWARE OF
64. FRAGRANT
65. DESPOT
66. PLAYTHING
67. PURPOSE
68. SURF OF YORE

DOWN
1. LARGEST HEADING
2. RABE PHRASE
3. GREED WITH ARDOR?
4. GAIT PEG
5. BUM SLIGHTLY
6. FLEXIBLE TUBES
7. INDIAN
8. GREED-PLUGGED
9. PART
10. GREED
11. PRAISE
12. HODGEPODGE
14. GREEDY ONE'S RELATIVE
20. FR. AFFIRMATIVE
22. NON-WORDS
24. RING DECISIONS
26. ART OLD STYLE
27. DASHBOY
28. BLOOD VESSEL
31. WORSHIP
32. PEG
35. SWEETHEART
36. MA HAGEN
40. WITHERED
42. ROOM IN A CASE
47. SIR
48. SP. BOYS
50. BEFORE ANA OR CLAUSE
52. "— PLenty o'—"
53. ENIGMATIC NEGATIVE
55. TOLD SNATCHES
57. ARAB LAND
58. WHEEL TREAD
61. INHABITANT
62. RELIGIOUS
63. RELIGIOUS WOMAN: ABBR.

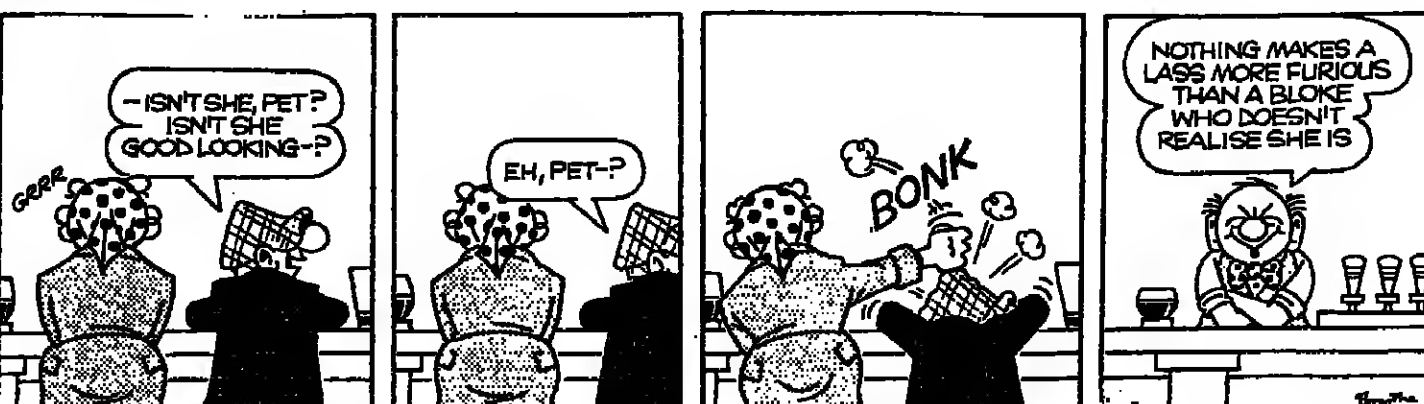
Peanuts



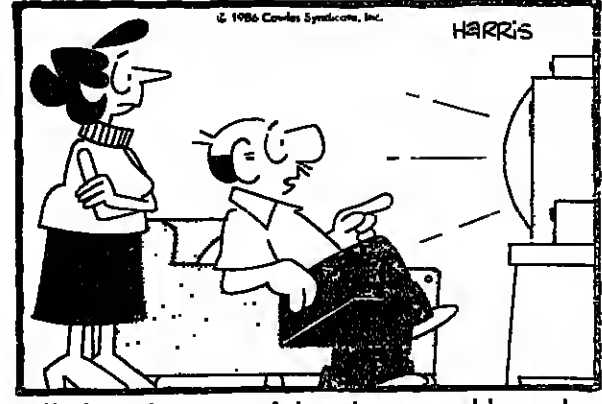
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF By Harris



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VENET
BUGOH
PAWNEO
JEGLEG

WHAT THAT DARING DRESS SHE WORE AT THE DANCE WAS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above canon.

ANSWER: MORE THAN

Yesterday's Jumbles: GRIEF DOWDY BIKINI UNLOAD
Answer: Some people consider this an "occupational" disease — WORK

Government party takes lead in Bangladesh election results

DHAKA (R) — The government-backed Jatiya Party took a clear lead Sunday in last Wednesday's parliamentary election as Bangladesh authorities resumed announcing results after 48 hours silence.

Latest figures announced by the election commission gave Jatiya 106 of the 224 seats declared. The main opposition Awami League trailed with 62.

Several Awami League stalwarts, including former Foreign Minister Kamal Hossain, were defeated. The League alleged widespread fraud by Jatiya supporters and demanded new polls in 100 constituencies.

The election commission ordered fresh polls on May 19 in 21 constituencies where it said voting had to be suspended because the situation got out of control.

Former Planning Minister Sultan Ahmad Choudhury lost to an Awami League candidate in Chittagong, the only casualty among

former members of President Hossain Mohammad Ershad's cabinet.

Jatiya is 74 seats short of an essential two-thirds majority in the 300-seat parliament, which is expected to hold its first session in the second week of June.

The two-thirds majority is necessary to endorse Gen. Ershad's four years of military rule and forestall a possible secession charge against him after the return to civilian democracy.

Gen. Ershad has expressed confidence parliament would endorse his rule "in its own interest, so that its own legitimacy is not questioned."

Roued-the-clock announcement of results was sus-

pended abruptly on Thursday night when the count showed Jatiya trailing the opposition. It resumed Saturday night after 48 hours.

Chief Election Commissioner Justice A.T.M. Maswood said the delay was because of disturbances in some polling centres.

Opposition leaders said the unprecedented suspension was designed to bring Jatiya into the lead by manipulating the results.

Jatiya Secretary-General M.A. Matin told Reuters his party hoped to gain the required majority from the results still undecided. He also expects to win the majority of the 21 seats where re-polling will take place.

"A lot of those who have won as independents are sure to join us," he said.

The government Saturday freed Begum Khaleda Zia, leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party

(BNP), from a week of house arrest in her Dhaka home.

Mrs. Khaleda, widow of assassinated president Lt. Gen. Ziaur Rahman and a fierce critic of Gen. Ershad, refused to participate in the election, alleging there would be large-scale rigging to benefit Jatiya.

"This was no election. It was simply a selection," she told journalists soon after she was freed and added that she would consult her party members on BNP's future course of action.

Interior Minister Mahmudul Hasan said of the interment: "She has not been arrested. We are concerned about her security after four days of (her) mysterious disappearance."

Mrs. Zia had disappeared for four days. She did not identify the people who detained her but said they might have been government security men.

Bangladesh rebels kill 2, abduct 30

DHAKA (R) — Tribal insurgents killed two people, wounded five and kidnapped 30 in a fresh attack on settlers in southern hill areas of Bangladesh, officials said Sunday.

They said up to 500 members of the Shanti Bahini (peace force) guerrilla group raided two villages in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Saturday only a day after border guard commanders from Bangladesh and India held talks to try to restore peace to the region.

The area, 13,000 square kilometres of rugged hills and dense forests, borders Burma and the Indian states of Assam and Tripura.

Bangladesh alleges that Shanti Bahini rebels receive training and arms from India. New Delhi has denied the charges.

Officials at the district headquarters of Rangamati told Reuters requests from Bangladesh to stop supporting the rebels. They gave no details.

The meeting was called after about 6,000 Bangladesh hill tribesmen crossed into Tripura after clashes between guerrillas and settlers early this month in which at least 70 people were killed and 100 wounded.

More than 6,000 troops and insurgents have been killed since Shanti Bahini took up arms in early 1970 to demand autonomy for the Hill Tracts, saying it would help to preserve tribal culture and heritage.

The guerrillas later vowed to drive out more than 200,000 people resettled in the district under a plan which the government says is aimed at easing over-crowding on the plains.

In the worst violence, the insurgents shot dead 200 settlers, wounded 1,000 and burned hundreds of homes in July, 1984.

Police, militants battle outside Golden Temple

NEW DELHI (R) — Police fired tear gas and made baton charges Sunday to separate feuding Sikh factions outside Sikhdom's holiest shrine, the Golden Temple at Amritsar, witnesses said.

The witnesses told Reuters by telephone from Amritsar that tear gas billowed outside the sprawling complex as angry words between supporters and opponents of Punjab state's Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala turned to scuffles and stones were thrown.

There were no immediate reports of casualties. Police said they quickly restored order and imposed a curfew in an area from the temple to 500 metres beyond.

The battle came as police were deployed along main roads in Amritsar to counter a blockade of the holy city threatened by militants who vowed to stop milk and fresh food until the police left the complex.

But the blockade by the hard-line United Akali Dal and the All-India Sikh Students Federation (AISSF) apparently fizzled out and police said supplies moved freely into the city.

Police entered the temple complex on April 30 to dislodge militants who had been inside since January.

The action caused large-scale defections from Mr. Barnala's ruling Akali Dal Party and plunged into political crisis a state already racked by extremist violence.

More than 45 people have been killed in extremist violence in Punjab so far this month, four of them Saturday. Many of the killings have been in retaliation for the police action at the temple.

The latest Punjab crisis began when Mr. Barnala ordered the removal of the extremists who had proclaimed a separate Sikh state.

His decision prompted 27 assemblymen to defect from his ruling Akali Dal Party, leaving him with only 45 supporters in the 115-seat assembly.

Akali Dal sources have said the chief minister will seek support from rightwing Hindu and Communist groups to regain his majority.

The Chandigarh Tribune reported Sunday that Mr. Barnala also offered to apologise for the April 30 police action to help resolve the split in his party.

The newspaper, quoting sources close to Mr. Barnala, said he felt the action against the extremists was correct, but was willing to appear before Sikh religious authorities and take other actions to ease the political crisis in Punjab.

The police assault was the second time the temple has been stormed. In June, 1984, the army move in to dislodge heavily armed extremists and about 1,000 people were killed in the assault.

The authorities Saturday also put strife-torn Tarn Taran, a town near Amritsar, under the control of central government paramilitary police. The town has been torn by violence and has been under curfew since last Monday.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) said Police Inspector Jarnail Singh and a man identified by police as a Sikh extremist were killed in a gunbattle in the state capital, Chandigarh, when about a dozen gunmen made an unsuccessful attempt to free a detained AISSF leader.

The detainee, Amarjit Singh Chawla, had been arrested during the Golden Temple assault in June, 1984, and was being escorted to a university campus to sit for an examination, PTI said.

Chawla was injured in the gunbattle.

The two other victims of what police called extremist attacks were a Communist Party (Marxist) activist, killed in Bangali Kalan village, and a labourer shot dead in Loharka grain mandi.

4 blacks killed by S. African forces

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (R) — Four blacks were reported killed Sunday in relentless political violence in South Africa and a police and army crackdown on a strife-torn township near Johannesburg entered its second day.

Local security officials shot dead three black youths just before midnight Saturday night after their vehicle was stoned, police spokesmen said. The incident happened in the Diepkloof area of Soweto, Johannesburg's sprawling black township.

A black bus driver was burned to death when other blacks set fire to his bus in Gugulethu township near Cape Town during the night, the police said.

Residents said anger was rising in Diepkloof after the death of the youths. They said militant youths were telling local people to arm themselves and declare war on the police. A police spokesman said he could not comment.

Some 1,670 police and troops moved into Alexandra near Johannesburg in a security sweep early Saturday, sealing off all exits and searching shoppers, vehicles and houses.

A police spokesman said Sunday that the security forces had withdrawn some of their men, but there were still enough "to control the situation." The township appeared calm Sunday, although there was still a heavy army and police presence.

Police said the operation, designed to clamp down on crime and political unrest, would go on until further notice. Sixteen people were detained on the first day of the operation, mostly for possessing drugs and stolen goods.

At least 22 people were killed in February when protests erupted in Alexandra, a poverty-stricken township which borders on some of Johannesburg's wealthiest white suburbs.

An uneasy calm prevailed in the township Saturday and the only incident reported by police was the burning of a car.

Elsewhere in South Africa, the township violence in which more than 1,500 people have died in over two years raged on.

The black mayor of an eastern Cape Township, stabbed three times by other black people, shot and killed one of his attackers. The charred bodies of two other black men were found in the turbulent eastern cape, police said.

Township radicals are wreaking a brutal revenge on black people suspected of being police informers and on those seen as collaborating with the white-dominated government, such as black policemen or town councillors.

About 6,000 people attended a mass funeral of 11 victims of unrest in Zwijdeland township near Port Elizabeth.

Bomb scare grips Nepal on poll eve

KATHMANDU (R) — A bomb scare gripped the mountain kingdom of Nepal Sunday on the eve of elections to the national legislature from which all political parties are banned.

Three bomb explosions in the south last week raised fears that underground opponents of King Birendra's controversial partyless "panchayat" system would try to disrupt the polls.

Security was tight around government buildings and at tourist hotels as authorities sought to ensure there would be no repeat of a wave of explosions which killed several people, including five in Kathmandu, last June.

One person, a would-be bomber blown up accidentally, was the only victim of the latest explosions in the southern towns of Jaakpur and Birgunj, official reports said. There was no damage.

Authorities said they had made several arrests and blamed Ram Raja Prasad Singh, an anti-monarchist former member of the legislature who went underground six years ago, for the two sets of bombings.

They said Ram Raja was operating from Indian territory and the Nepalese government had raised the matter with the Indian government.

Western diplomats said the latest explosions had aroused fear among voters and there were signs of official concern that the turnout might be affected.

In Kathmandu, guests' baggage was searched when they checked in at hotels after a report in a pro-government newspaper that a cache of 32 bombs was found last week in a small hotel in the capital.

Residents reported police spot checks on vehicles at night and travellers said roadblocks had been set up in the countryside to search vehicles every few kilometres.

Prime Minister Narendra Prasad Rijal and senior election officials promised to protect voters at the polling stations and urged them to cast their ballots without fear.

More than nine million people are eligible to vote in the elections for 112 seats in the 140-seat "National Panchayat" legislature which will sit for the next five years. The other 28 seats will be filled by royal nominees.

Charles, Diana parade through Tokyo

TOKYO (Agencies) — Tens of thousands of normally ultra-polite Japanese jostled and pushed each other Sunday to catch a glimpse of the "royal superstar" Princess Diana as she and Prince Charles paraded through the centre of Tokyo.

Police, who at times had to form human walls to keep back the surging crowds, estimated that 92,000 people lined the streets to greet the royal couple during their 15-minute procession.

Standing in the same open-top convertible limousine used 11 years ago by Britain's Queen Elizabeth on her visit to Japan, the Prince and Princess of Wales waved repeatedly to the screaming crowds of people, some of whom had been waiting as long as six hours.

"It was a great honour to see the young and charming princess," said a 62-year-old woman who lives near the parade route. "I hope our imperial family would be welcomed in a foreign country in a parade like this."

A 77-year-old woman, who came from the northern tip of Japan's main island more than 600 kilometres away, was among the tens of thousands straining for a view of the royal couple.

But most of the crowd was much younger, teenage fans of the woman dubbed "royal superstar" by Japanese media.

They screamed with delight. "I can't believe it. I saw her, I saw her," squealed one.

They chanted "Diana, Diana" and enthusiastically waved British and Japanese flags as the royal couple passed by.

"Diana is very friendly, not snobbish at all," said 21-year-old Hinako Ohtsuka, who, like many other young fans, had her hair cut in the style of the 24-year-old princess.

Princess Diana herself sported a classic tailored black and white outfit, with a knee-length black pleated skirt and white vest with black and white lapel.

The parade was the crowning point of a busy morning that saw the prince and princess visit a Honda car showroom and one of Tokyo's biggest department stores.

Prince Charles and Princess Diana Saturday dined with Japanese royalty, meeting Crown Prince Akihito and his wife, Crown Princess Michiko, at the crown prince's residence.

Filipino army to investigate corruption

MANILA (R) — Philippine military chief Fidel Ramos announced Sunday he was setting up a seven-member panel to investigate charges of corruption and "ill-gotten wealth" against senior officers.

Gen. Ramos said the panel would investigate complaints against serving and retired officers and coordinate with the commission on good government.

The commission, which is hunting deposed leader Ferdinand Marcos's so-called "hidden wealth" in the Philippines and outside, has received several complaints against military officers.

Gen. Ramos told a news conference some of the less than half a

dozen generals still under house arrest since a civilian-backed military revolt toppled Marcos might be targets of investigation.

He declined to name the generals under house arrest, but said the panel would probe kickbacks taken by officers.

Gen. Ramos said: "The idea is that the armed forces through its entire leadership must take steps in cleansing its ranks."

The panel, headed by retired Gen. Manuel Flores, would also look into complaints of officers' involvement in gambling and extortion rackets and overpricing in procurement of supplies for the military.

Gen. Ramos said the amounts involved in the cases would run into millions of pesos and efforts would be made to recover whatever could be retrieved.

He declined to give details of complaints received by the commission but said former military chief Fabian Ver might be investigated.

Gen. Ver fled to Hawaii with Marcos when the former government was toppled in February. Some of the general's properties in the Philippines have been seized by the commission.

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Curfew imposed in parts of Karachi

KARACHI (R) — Pakistani troops enforced an indefinite curfew in parts of Karachi Sunday after eight policemen were injured by a hand-grenade and five other people were wounded in a gunfight between two rival groups.

Witnesses said that soon after the curfew began at midnight in four districts of western Karachi, police swooped in to arrest nine hunger strikers, including National Assembly member Afaq Shahid, and demolish a tent camp they had set up.

Police sources said more than 100 people were rounded up during day-long clashes Saturday in which arsonists burned a cinema, two government buses, three trucks, two bank branches and three shops. Other shops were looted and ransacked, they said.

The clashes erupted after a teenage boy was crushed to death in

a bus accident on Friday and quickly spread into fighting between two ethnic groups, Pashtuns and Urdu-speaking Bihari refugees.

The hunger strike, started by Biharis four days ago to press the government to repatriate members of their community stranded in Bangladesh, flamed rivalries and tension built up in the area, the police sources said.

The eight police were wounded when an unidentified man lobbed a home-made hand-grenade at a truck carrying police to an area hit by riots.

Police sources said the Biharis were planning to assemble over 50,000 people at Liaquatabad Sunday — the first day of the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan in Pakistan — to force the government to announce their repatriation decision.

The government has several times in the past announced that it was seriously considering repatriation of over a quarter million stranded Biharis in Bangladesh to Pakistan.

The Biharis, originally from India's Urdu-speaking eastern state of Bihar, migrated to Pakistan's former Bengali eastern wing, which later became Bangladesh.

At least three people were killed in the Bihari area of Orangi here last month and over 50 were killed last year after Biharis and Pashtuns fought gun battles.

Witnesses said roads were deserted Sunday but people ignored the curfew on side streets and walked about shouting slogans demanding early repatriation of the Biharis.

Troops also took lenient view when Muslims headed for morning prayers to the mosques, they said.

2-headed baby remains under intensive care

CARACAS (R) — A Venezuelan child, born two weeks ago with two heads, two hearts and two stomachs, remained under intensive specialist care as doctors debated what future it has if it survives.

The male child is being kept under tight security at the Hector Nouri Social Security Hospital in Ciudad Bolivar, 160 kilometres south-east of Caracas. "So far the child has developed normally, though we cannot tell whether complications might occur later," Dr. Otto Sanchez, specialist in genetics at the hospital, said.

The baby was born by Caesarean operation on April 29, weighing 3.8 kilograms, and since then has put on another .53 kilograms. Doctors contacted at the hospital said it is eating normally with no sign of disorders. Last Friday the baby was baptised in the names of Jesus and Pedro by Monsenor Samuel Pinto, chaplain at the hospital.

Risk of dying from cancer has risen

BOSTON (R) — The risk of dying from cancer is slowly but steadily increasing in the United States and smoking is largely to blame, according to a team of researchers who say "we are losing the war against cancer."

The study, published in the New England Journal of Medicine, was based on an examination of cancer death rates over several decades. It reported that since 1950, the cancer death rate in the United States increased by 8.7 per cent and between 1973 and 1981, the risk of Americans developing cancer increased by 8.5 per cent.

Researchers John Bailer of the Harvard School of Public Health and Elaine Smith of the University of Iowa Medical Centre said the cancer death rate will not fall by the end of the century unless the medical world renews its emphasis on preventing the disease.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OWAN STRAUSS
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A MATTER OF TIMING

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ A J
♥ A K Q 7 5 3
♦ A 7 2
♣ A 5

WEST
♠ Void
♥ J 9 8 2
♦ Q 10 6
♣ Q J 10 9 6 3

EAST
♠ 10 7 5 3 2
♥ 10 8
♦ K J 9 4
♣ K 7 4

SOUTH
♠ K Q 9 8 8 4
♥ 4
♦ K 8 5 3
♣ 8 2

The bidding:
North East South West
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♥ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
5 NT Pass 7 ♠ Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠.

An epidemic of flu had wreaked havoc with the members of the club's team — so much so that, in desperation, they had to call on Trump Coup Tommy to complete the squad. They did so reluctantly, for they were well aware of Tommy's predilection for hutching heads unless there was a bad trump break.

Not even the fact that the match was being played on Friday the 13th could dampen Tommy's ardor. After going down on a couple of

hands that were made easily in the other room, Tommy had an opportunity to display his unique talent. In both rooms the final contract was seven spades. North's five no trump bid was the Grand Slam Force, requesting South to bid seven if he had two of the top three honors in his suit.

In both rooms the opening lead was the queen of clubs. The opposing declarer won and cashed the ace of spades to learn of the bad trump break. He cashed the ace of hearts and ruffed a heart, to reduce his trump length to that of East. Now he crossed to the jack of trumps and started to ruff hearts. East and declarer both discarded three diamonds and a club. When declarer tried to cash the ace of diamonds, East ruffed for down one.

Tommy saw this line would fail. He also realized that he could not afford to cash the ace of diamonds early, because East would ruff the third round of hearts and Tommy would have no entry back to the table.

After ruffing the heart, Tommy found a neat solution to his problem. He first cashed the king of diamonds from hand! Now he crossed back to dummy with a trump to ruff his hearts, and East was helpless. Whoever he ruffed, Tommy would overruff and claim the rest of the tricks.